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ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL, 1905.

THE Annual Meeting was held on Thursday, the 13th instant, at twelve o'clock, noon. In the continued absence of the President, who had not returned from his visit to Egypt, the senior Vice-President was in the chair.

After the reading of the record of the March meeting and of the list of donors to the Library, the VICE-PRESIDENT said :—

I have learned only recently of the death of the Abbé Henri Raymond Casgrain, of Quebec, who was chosen a Corresponding Member of this Society on February 12, 1891. He was a son of the Hon. Charles E. and Elizabeth Anne (Bâby) Casgrain, and was born on December 16, 1831, at Rivière Ouelle, County of Kamouraska, Province of Quebec. He died on February 11, 1904, in the Convent of Les Religieuses du Bon-Pasteur, Quebec, to which he retired during the last thirty years of his life. The Abbé had been a prolific writer of historical works and papers, particularly those connected with Canadian subjects. He was a warm friend of Francis Parkman, and like him was afflicted with a severe affection of the eyes, which at times compelled him to withdraw from all literary labor. He studied theology and was ordained to the priesthood, but owing to his physical disability he was obliged to give up active ministerial duties. Among his works is a sketch of Parkman, published at Quebec in 1872, which gives a short account of the author's visit to Harvard College together with allusions to Longfellow and Agassiz.

Rev. Dr. EDMUND F. SLAFTER presented a play-bill or summary of "Don Juan ; or the Libertine destroyed : a grand pantomimical ballad, in two parts, as performed at the Boston Theatre," between the 2d of November, 1795, and the 20th of January, 1796, which he thought was of considerable interest, as it indicates to some degree the character of the Boston theatre at that early period.

Mr. Henry G. Pearson, of Boston, author of the *Life of Governor Andrew*, was elected a Resident Member.

Mr. Don Gleason Hill was appointed to write the memoir of the late John T. Hassam.

Mr. NATHANIEL PAINE communicated the memoir of the late Hon. George F. Hoar, the preparation of which had been assigned to him and to Mr. G. STANLEY HALL; and in the absence of their respective authors the memoirs of Hon. John S. Brayton by WILLIAM W. CRAPO and of Henry Lee by JOHN T. MORSE, Jr., were presented by Mr. Charles C. Smith.

Mr. WILLIAM R. THAYER, Senior Member at Large of the Council, presented their report, as follows:—

Report of the Council.

It falls to me, as senior member at large of the Council, to present its annual statement. The year has been marked by no innovations; therefore my report need not be long. The Society has held its specified number of meetings, transacted its customary business, and made its usual gain in its collections of books and documents. It has published one volume of Collections, 7th series, Vol. IV., containing the second part of the Heath Papers, and one Volume of Proceedings, 2d series, Vol. XVIII., November, 1903–December, 1904. At its meetings it has listened to nearly twenty papers, — besides extemporaneous remarks, — some of which are of permanent importance.

During the year we have elected five Resident Members, viz.: Charles Henry Dalton, June 9, 1904; Charles Homer Haskins, December 8, 1904; John Davis Long, January 12, 1905; Don Gleason Hill, February 9, 1905; and Theodore Clarke Smith, March 9, 1905. We have also elected five Corresponding Members, viz.: Frederick Jackson Turner, April 14, 1904; Sir Spencer Walpole, December 8, 1904; William Archibald Dunning, January 12, 1905; James Schouler, February 9, 1905; and George Parker Winship, March 9, 1905. We have added to our Honorary Membership list the names of Adolf Harnack, June 9, 1904; John Morley, October 13, 1904; Goldwin Smith, December 8, 1904; and Ernest Lavis, February 9, 1905.

The unusual increase in our Honorary Membership list came about in this way. Some four years ago it was decided to

make honorary membership in this Society a conspicuous tribute to the achievement and standing of those persons who should be elected to it. Accordingly, as places fell vacant, the plan has been to fill them only after a thorough canvass of the merits of possible candidates. We have had, in some cases, prolonged discussion over them, and the result has been to elect men of high attainments and of international reputation. The death of Mommsen left a vacancy in the representation of Germany, which Professor Adolf Harnack, of Berlin, was chosen to fill. In France the choice naturally fell on Professor Ernest Lavisse, the recognized dean of the very active school of French historical students. Mr. Morley and Professor Goldwin Smith were promoted, *honoris causa*, from the Corresponding to the Honorary list. Mr. Morley's high rank was long ago established, but the recent publication of his "Life of Gladstone" raised him still higher, and made his recognition by this Society a fitting act. Mr. Goldwin Smith, the patriarch of historians now writing in English, has, towards the close of his career, produced in "The United Kingdom" and "The United States" works which will carry down his influence and fame to new generations.

The Society has lost by death five Resident Members, viz.: Elijah Winchester Donald, August 6, 1904; Henry Walbridge Taft, September 22, 1904; George Frisbie Hoar, September 30, 1904; John Summerfield Brayton, October 30, 1904; and Samuel Edward Herrick, December 4, 1904. Of these five, Senator Hoar was a regular attendant at our meetings when public business did not keep him at Washington. He was never a silent member. We lost in him a figure of national importance, an historic figure, the last of the Puritans. It is proper to record here that he was instrumental in having the Bradford Manuscript restored by the Bishop of London, England, to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. A Corresponding Member — John Foster Kirk — died September 21, 1904. He was the secretary of Prescott the historian, and subsequently won distinction as the author of a life of "Charles the Bold." Another Corresponding Member, Henri R. Casgrain, the friend of Parkman, died February 11, 1904.

Two active members have resigned, — Professor Arthur Latham Perry, of Williams College, and Professor James

Schouler. The latter having changed his residence to New Hampshire, became ineligible to active membership, and was elected a Corresponding Member.

There are to-day three vacancies in the Resident Membership and one among the Corresponding Members. Memoirs of deceased members have been presented as follows: H. S. Nourse, by S. S. Shaw; E. L. Pierce, by J. F. Rhodes; Edmund Quincy, by J. P. Quincy; P. A. Chadbourne, by J. M. Barker; and W. A. Field, by John Noble.

It is unnecessary to give a list of the papers read and topics discussed at our meetings, for they are duly chronicled in the Proceedings. Nevertheless, I may call attention to such important contributions as "Hamilton's Notes on the Federal Convention of 1787," communicated by Mr. W. C. Ford; to Colonel T. L. Livermore's exhaustive study on "The Numbers in the Confederate Army, 1861-1865"; to Professor James Schouler's account of the "Calhoun, Jackson, and Van Buren Papers"; and to Mr. J. F. Rhodes's discussion of "Negro Suffrage and Reconstruction," all of which possess unusual value for a large audience of historical students. Nor should I fail to mention Edward Everett's autobiography, which makes memorable the volume in which it appears for the first time.

The chief public act of the Society has been its endeavor, by memorializing Congress, to preserve the frigate *Constitution*. It was represented at the tercentenary celebrations in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and it has furnished, at the request of the Massachusetts Legislature, a committee to consider plans for a monument to John Adams and John Quincy Adams.

The annual report of our Treasurer always merits attention. This year it is particularly interesting. Among other items, it shows the final payment of the Sibley bequest. Mr. Sibley's Fund stands at \$156,727.24, and Mrs. Sibley's Fund at \$22,509.48, making a total of \$179,236.72, the largest benefaction ever received by the Society. The invested capital is charged on the books at \$407,174.12, but its market value is much higher. The real estate stands at \$97,593.32, but the valuation of the Boston assessors is double that sum. The income from investments was about 5.25 per cent.

In retiring from the Council after three years' service, I may be permitted to make one or two personal suggestions. It is most desirable that our Society, which has now so ample

a material plant, should become more and more an active force in promoting historical study. Our precious collections should be made as accessible as possible. Our methods should be up to date. We should not be content with passive service, but should organize to do our share among the leaders of American historical work.

A society like this should be a granary to which investigators may come freely, fill their sacks, and go hence to feed many minds. There is always the danger that instead of a granary, there may be a mausoleum, in which the most precious material has a magnificent but unavailing preservation. The Massachusetts Historical Society is venerable from its age. It had, through good fortune which is not likely to be repeated, many of the most illustrious makers of American literature and writers of history among its active members during the nineteenth century. It has now a fine house for its printed and manuscript stores. But it cannot hope to retain its primacy simply by sitting still. It must be the first, not only in age and illustrious membership and in precious historical possessions, but in fruitful service. Not only to collect, but to share and spread, must be the aim of our Society.

The following is a list of such publications by members, during the year, as have come to the knowledge of the Council:—

The Harvard Tuition Fee: its proposed increase. By Charles Francis Adams. Reprinted from the September Harvard Graduates' Magazine. Corrected, revised, and enlarged.

The Milestone Planted. Address delivered by Charles Francis Adams at Lincoln, Massachusetts, April 23, 1904, the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the town. Limited edition, privately printed.

The Richard Cobden Centennial. Speech of Charles Francis Adams at the Dinner of the [New England] Free Trade League at the Hotel Vendome, Boston, on the evening of June 3, 1904.

The Acts and Resolves, Public and Private, of the Province of Massachusetts Bay: to which are prefixed the Charters of the Province. With historical and explanatory notes, and an appendix. Volume XII., being Volume VII. of the appendix containing Resolves, etc., 1734-1741. Edited by Melville M. Bigelow.

Present Phases of our so-called Negro Problem. Open letter to the Right Honorable James Bryce, M.P., of England. By D. H. Chamberlain.

- A Christmas Eve Family Story. By Charles H. Dalton.
- Great Captains. Napoleon. A History of the Art of War, from the beginning of the French Revolution to the end of the eighteenth century, with a detailed account of the Wars of the French Revolution. By Theodore A. Dodge. Vols. I., II.
- John Gilley. By Charles W. Eliot.
- The Italian poets since Dante, accompanied by verse translations. Lowell Institute Lectures. By William Everett.
- Peabody Education Fund. Proceedings of the Trustees at their Forty-fifth Meeting, New York, 2 November, 1904. With the annual report of the General Agent. Edited by Samuel A. Green, Secretary and General Agent.
- Peabody Education Fund. Proceedings of the Trustees at their Forty-sixth Meeting, Washington, 24 January, 1905. Edited by Samuel A. Green, Secretary and General Agent.
- The American Nation ; a History from Original Sources by Associated Scholars. Edited by Albert Bushnell Hart, advised by various Historical Societies. Vols. I. to V., of which Vol. III. contains "Spain in America, 1450-1580," by our Corresponding Member, Prof. Edward Gaylord Bourne.
- The Cathedral. An Address by the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, D.D., to the Convention of the Diocese of Massachusetts, May 4, 1904.
- Diocese of Massachusetts. Eleventh Annual Address of the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, D.D., to the Convention of the Diocese, delivered in Trinity Church, Boston, May 4, A. D. 1904, at its one hundred and nineteenth annual meeting.
- History of the Eighteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, 1864-5. By Thomas L. Livermore.
- Sermon given at the National Council of Congregational Churches, Des Moines, Iowa, October 16, 1904. By Alexander McKenzie.
- Record of the Court of Assistants of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, 1630-1692. Printed under the supervision of John Noble. Volume II.
- Letters of John Ruskin to Charles Eliot Norton. In two volumes. Edited by Mr. Norton.
- History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850. Vol. V. 1864-1866. By James Ford Rhodes.
- Dr. [Samuel] Langdon (1723-1797), of Boston, Portsmouth, Harvard College, and Hampton Falls. A biographical sketch. By Franklin B. Sanborn.
- New Hampshire. An Epitome of Popular Government. By Franklin B. Sanborn. [American Commonwealths.]
- The Diocesan Library, being the Twenty-first Annual Report made to

the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Massachusetts, held in Boston, May 4 and 5, 1904.

House of John Procter, Witchcraft Martyr, 1692. Read before the Peabody Historical Society, September 2, 1903. By William P. Upham.

Two Dutch Letters from Emden in Hanover, 1659 and 1661, to Evert Jansen Wendell of Fort Orange (now Albany, N. Y.). By William P. Upham.

The Declaration of Independence. An Address by Winslow Warren, President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, June 17, 1904.

The Temper of the Seventeenth Century in English Literature. Clark Lectures given at Trinity College, Cambridge, in the year 1902-1903. By Barrett Wendell.

The Annual Report of the Treasurer and the Report of the Auditing Committee were presented in print, as has been customary for many years past.

Report of the Treasurer.

In compliance with the requirements of the By-Laws, Chapter VII., Article 1, the Treasurer respectfully submits his Annual Report, made up to March 31, 1905.

The special funds held by him are twenty-one in number, and are as follows:—

I. THE APPLETON FUND, which was created Nov. 18, 1854, by a gift to the Society, from Nathan Appleton, William Appleton, and Nathaniel I. Bowditch, trustees under the will of Samuel Appleton, of stocks of the appraised value of ten thousand dollars. These stocks were subsequently sold for \$12,203, at which sum the fund now stands. The income is applicable to "the procuring, preserving, preparation, and publication of historical papers."

II. THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL TRUST-FUND, which now stands, with the accumulated income, at \$10,000. This fund originated in a gift of two thousand dollars from the Hon. David Sears, presented Oct. 15, 1855, and accepted by the Society Nov. 8, 1855. On Dec. 26, 1866, it was increased by a gift of five hundred dollars from Mr. Sears, and another of the same amount from another associate, Nathaniel Thayer. The annual income must be added to the principal between July and January, or by "a recorded vote" of "the Society"

it may "be expended in such objects as to them may be desirable." The directions in Mr. Sears's declaration of trust may be found in the printed Proceedings for November, 1855.

III. THE DOWSE FUND, given to the Society by George Livermore and Eben. Dale, executors of the will of Thomas Dowse, April 9, 1857, for the "safe keeping" of the Dowse Library, which was formally given by Mr. Dowse to the Society in July, 1856. It amounts to \$10,000. The income for the year has been placed to the credit of the General Account, in accordance with what was understood to be the wish of the executors.

IV. THE PEABODY FUND, which was presented by the eminent banker and philanthropist George Peabody, in a letter dated Jan. 1, 1867, and now stands at \$22,123. The income is available only for the publication and illustration of the Society's Proceedings and Memoirs, and for the preservation of the Society's Historical Portraits.

V. THE SAVAGE FUND, which was a bequest from the Hon. James Savage, President from 1841 to 1855, received in June, 1873, and now stands on the books at the sum of \$6,000. The income is to be used for the increase of the Society's Library.

VI. THE ERASTUS B. BIGELOW FUND, which was given in February, 1881, by Mrs. Helen Bigelow Merriman, in recognition of her father's interest in the work of the Society. The original sum was one thousand dollars; but the interest was added to the principal to bring the amount up to \$2,000, at which it now stands. There is no restriction as to the use to be made of this fund; but up to the present time the income has been used only for the purchase of books for the Library.

VII. THE WILLIAM WINTHROP FUND, which amounts to the sum of \$3,000, and was received Oct. 13, 1882, under the will of William Winthrop, for many years a Corresponding Member of the Society. The income is to be applied "to the binding for better preservation of the valuable manuscripts and books appertaining to the Society."

VIII. THE RICHARD FROTHINGHAM FUND, which represents a gift to the Society, on the 23d of March, 1883, from the widow of Richard Frothingham, Treasurer from 1847 to 1877, of a certificate of twenty shares in the Union Stock Yard and Transit Co., of Chicago, of the par value of \$100 each, and of the stereotype plates of Mr. Frothingham's "Siege of

Boston," "Life of Joseph Warren," and "Rise of the Republic." The fund stands on the Treasurer's books at \$3,000, exclusive of the copyright. There are no restrictions on the uses to which the income may be applied.

IX. THE GENERAL FUND, which now amounts to \$43,674.43. It represents the following gifts and payments to the Society, and withdrawals from the Building Account:—

1. A gift of two thousand dollars from the residuary estate of MARY PRINCE TOWNSEND, by the executors of her will, William Minot and William Minot, Jr., in recognition of which, by a vote of the Society, passed June 13, 1861, the Treasurer was "directed to make and keep a special entry in his account books of this contribution as the donation of Miss Mary P. Townsend."

2. A legacy of two thousand dollars from HENRY HARRIS, received in July, 1867.

3. A legacy of one thousand dollars from our associate GEORGE BEMIS, received in March, 1879.

4. A gift of one hundred dollars from our associate RALPH WALDO EMERSON, received in April, 1881.

5. A legacy of one thousand dollars from our associate WILLIAMS LATHAM, received in May, 1884.

6. A bequest of five shares in the Cincinnati Gas-Light and Coke Co. from GEORGE DEXTER, Recording Secretary from 1878 to 1883, received in June, 1884. This bequest for several years stood on the Treasurer's books at \$900, at which sum the shares were valued when the incomes arising from separate investments were all merged in one consolidated account. Besides the regular quarterly dividends there has been received up to the present time from the sale of subscription rights, etc., the sum of \$337.56, which has been added to the nominal amount of Mr. Dexter's bequest.

7. A legacy of one thousand dollars from our associate EBENEZER ROCKWOOD HOAR, received in February, 1895.

8. A gift of one hundred dollars from HORACE DAVIS, a Corresponding Member, received in April, 1904.

9. A gift of one hundred dollars from our associate EDWARD D. HARRIS, received in March, 1905.

10. Twenty-nine commutation fees of one hundred and fifty dollars each.

11. The sum of \$29,955.17 was withdrawn from the proceeds

of the sale of the Tremont Street estate, and added to this fund; and the sum of \$731.70 received from the Medical Library for cost of party-wall was deducted from the cost of the real estate and added to this fund.

X. THE ANONYMOUS FUND, which originated in a gift of \$1,000 to the Society in April, 1887, communicated in a letter to the Treasurer, from a valued associate, printed in the Proceedings (2d series, vol. iii. pp. 277, 278). A further gift of \$250 was received from the same generous friend in April, 1888. The income has been added to the principal; and in accordance with the instructions of the giver this policy is to be continued (see Proceedings, 2d series, vol. xiii. pp. 66, 67). The fund now stands at \$3,102.74.

XI. THE WILLIAM AMORY FUND, which was a bequest of \$3,000, from our associate William Amory, received Jan. 7, 1889. There are no restrictions on the uses to which the income may be applied.

XII. THE LAWRENCE FUND, which was a bequest of \$3,000, from our associate the younger Abbott Lawrence (H. U., Class of 1849), received in June, 1894. The income is "to be expended in publishing the Collections and Proceedings" of the Society. The cost of publishing Volume XVII. of the Second Series of the Proceedings was charged against the income of this fund.

XIII. THE ROBERT C. WINTHROP FUND, which was a bequest of \$5,000, from the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, President from 1855 to 1885, received in December, 1894. No restrictions were attached to this bequest; but by a vote of the Society passed Dec. 13, 1894, it was directed that the income "shall be expended for such purposes as the Council may from time to time direct."

XIV. THE WATERSTON PUBLISHING FUND, which was a bequest of \$10,000, from our associate the Rev. Robert C. Waterston, received in December, 1894. The income is to be used as a publishing fund, in accordance with the provisions of Mr. Waterston's will printed in the Proceedings (2d series, vol. viii. pp. 172, 173). The cost of publishing Volume XVIII. of the Second Series of the Proceedings, was charged against the income of this fund.

XV. THE ELLIS FUND, which originated in a bequest to the Society of \$30,000, by Dr. George E. Ellis, President from

1885 to 1894. This sum was paid into the Treasury Dec. 20, 1895 ; and to it has been added the sum of \$1,663.66 received from the sale of various articles of personal property, also given to the Society by Dr. Ellis, which it was not thought desirable to keep, making the whole amount of the fund \$31,663.66. No part of the original sum can be used for the purchase of other real estate in exchange for the real estate specifically devised by Dr. Ellis's will.

Besides the bequest in money, Dr. Ellis by his will gave to the Society his dwelling-house No. 110 Marlborough Street, with substantially all its contents. In the exercise of the discretion which the Society was authorized to use, this house was sold for the sum of \$25,000, and the proceeds invested in the more eligible estate on the corner of the Fenway and Boylston Street. The full sum received from the sale was entered on the Treasurer's books, to the credit of ELLIS HOUSE, in perpetual memory of Dr. Ellis's gift.

XVI. THE LOWELL FUND, which was a bequest of the Hon. John Lowell (H. U., Class of 1843), amounting to \$3,000, received Sept. 13, 1897. There are no restrictions on the uses to which the income may be applied.

XVII. THE WATERSTON FUND, which was received April 21, 1900, in full satisfaction of a bequest from our associate the Rev. Robert C. Waterston. Some legal questions having arisen in connection with this bequest, the matter was compromised, and the sum of \$5,000 was received, as stated in the Proceedings (2d series, vol. xiv. pp. 163, 164). The income is to be used for printing a catalogue of the Waterston Library, for printing documents from it, and for making additions to the Library from time to time. The catalogue of the Library is now ready for the press; and it is expected that the volume will be issued in the course of the next financial year.

XVIII. THE WATERSTON FUND No. 2, which was a further bequest of \$10,000 from Mr. Waterston, in regard to which there were no legal questions, and which was also received April 21, 1900. The income is to be used for "printing and publishing any important or interesting autograph, original manuscripts, letters or documents which may be in possession of" the Society.

Besides the three funds, for the creation of which provision was made by Mr. Waterston's will, the Treasurer received,

under the will, the sum of \$10,000, to be applied to the fitting up of a room or portion of a fire-proof building for the commodious and safe keeping of the Waterston Collection. A room was accordingly set apart for that purpose, and the larger part of this sum was expended in making it convenient and attractive. Some further expenditures must be made on this account, and any balance of cash remaining in the hands of the Treasurer will be used, in accordance with the terms of the will, in adding books to the collection, under the direction of the Council.

XIX. THE ROBERT CHARLES BILLINGS FUND. This was a gift of \$10,000, received April 16, 1903, from the surviving executors of the will of the late Robert Charles Billings. The income is to be used only for publications. The cost of publishing Volume XIX. of the Second Series of the Proceedings will be charged against the income of this fund.

XX. THE JOHN LANGDON SIBLEY FUND, which was created under the will of our associate, printed in the Proceedings (2d series, vol. ii. pp. 168-170), was received in two instalments, Aug. 5, 1903, and April 18, 1904. The income must be applied in the manner set forth in Mr. Sibley's will. The fund now stands on the books at \$156,727.24.

XXI. THE CHARLOTTE A. L. SIBLEY FUND, which was created under her will, printed in the Proceedings (2d series, vol. xvi. pp. 21-23), was also received in two instalments, Aug. 5, 1903, and April 18, 1904. There are no restrictions on the uses to which the income may be applied, and it has been carried to the credit of the General Account. The fund stands at \$22,509.48.

On Dec. 16, 1903, the Treasurer received from the executors under the will of our associate the late Hon. Mellen Chamberlain the sum of \$5,520, on account of Judge Chamberlain's bequest to the Society to defray the cost of publishing his "History of Chelsea." This bequest will be treated for the present as an open account, — all payments for the History being charged to it, and interest credited on unexpended balances available for the purpose. It is expected that a further sum will be received on the final settlement of Judge Chamberlain's estate.

The Treasurer also holds a deposit book in the Five Cent Savings Bank for \$100 and interest, which is applicable to the

care and preservation of the beautiful model of the Brattle Street Church, deposited with us in April, 1877.

In January, 1905, the Treasurer received from our associate Thomas Minns the gift of one of the earliest deposit books issued by the "Provident Institution for Savings in the Town of Boston," to Miss Maria Antoinette Parker, February 21, 1821, with a transfer of the balance of principal and interest now or hereafter to be represented by it. Whenever the interest amounts to \$25, it is to be used for the purchase of books for the Library; and the deposit book itself is to be kept as an interesting relic of the earlier time. It is worthy of notice that a former Treasurer and President of this Society, James Savage, was one of the founders and afterward President of the Provident Institution, and that the two corporations were for a considerable period joint owners of the estate on Tremont Street which they jointly occupied.

As these two deposit books represent constantly varying sums, it has not been thought desirable to include them in the General Fund, to which they naturally belong, though the income from them is applicable only to prescribed uses.

It should not be forgotten that besides the gifts and bequests represented by these funds, which the Treasurer is required to take notice of in his Annual Report, numerous gifts have been made to the Society from time to time, and expended for the purchase of the real estate, or in promoting the objects for which the Society was organized. A detailed account of these gifts was included in the Annual Report of the Treasurer, dated March 31, 1887, printed in the Proceedings (2d series, vol. iii. pp. 291-296); and in the list of the givers there enumerated will be found the names of many honored associates, now living or departed, and of other gentlemen, not members of the Society, who were interested in the promotion of historical studies. They gave liberally in the day of small things; and to them the Society is largely indebted for its present prosperity and usefulness.

To the benefactors there mentioned must be added CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, President of the Society, who, in the summer of 1895, bought a lot of land on the Fenway (3,000 square feet), with a view of adding it to the lot bought by the Society, in case the latter should prove too small. When the plans for the new building were drawn, it was found to

be desirable to make some change in the lines of the Society's estate, and the lot bought by the President was conveyed to the Society, with a verbal understanding that he should receive for it an equal quantity of land on Boylston Street. In February, 1901, a portion of unoccupied land on Boylston Street ($2,622\frac{4}{10}$ square feet) was sold to indemnify the President for the land conveyed by him to the Society. The difference (\$3,000) between the sum paid by the President (\$15,000) and the amount received for the land sold (\$12,000) was an absolute gift to the Society, and to this difference must be added the interest on \$15,000 from the date of the original purchase up to the date of sale of the Boylston Street land, a period of nearly six years.

The stock and bonds held by the Treasurer as investments on account of the above-mentioned funds are as follows:—

\$14,000 in the five per cent mortgage bonds of the Chicago and West Michigan Railroad Co., due 1921;

\$1,000 in a five per cent bond of the Chicago and North Michigan Railroad Co., due 1931;

\$5,000 in the four per cent bonds of the Rio Grande Western Railroad Co., due 1939;

\$8,000 in the four per cent bonds of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Co., due 1921;

\$3,000 in the four per cent bonds of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Co., due 1922;

\$4,000 in the three and one-half per cent bonds of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Co., due 1949;

\$5,000 in the five per cent gold bonds of the Cincinnati, Dayton, and Ironton Railroad Co., due 1941;

\$14,500 in the four per cent mortgage bonds of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad Co., due 1995;

\$9,000 in the adjustment four per cent bonds, due 1995, and one hundred and fifty-eight shares of the preferred stock of the same corporation;

\$11,000 in the five per cent collateral trust bonds of the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Co., due 1915;

\$10,000 in the five per cent bonds of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Co., due 1946;

\$6,000 in the four per cent bonds of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Co., due 1929;

\$12,000 in the five per cent bonds of the Lewiston-Concord Bridge Co., due 1924;

\$6,000 in the four and one half per cent bonds of the Boston and Maine Railroad Co., due 1944 ;

\$10,000 in the four per cent bonds of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., due 1929 ;

\$54,000 in the four per cent joint bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. and the Great Northern Railroad Co., due 1921 ;

\$12,000 in the convertible five per cent bonds of the Kansas City Stock Yards Co., due 1913 ;

\$6,000 in the four per cent bonds of the Long Island Railroad Co., due 1949 ;

\$12,000 in the four per cent bonds of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Co., due 1934 ;

\$6,000 in the four per cent bonds of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad Co., due 1951 ;

\$4,500 in the seven per cent bonds of the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad Co., due 1908 ;

\$22,000 in the four per cent bonds of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Co. in Nebraska, due 1910 ;

\$2,000 in the four per cent bonds of the Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western Railroad Co., due 1946 ;

\$9,000 in the four per cent bonds of the Fitchburg Railroad Co., due 1927 ;

\$3,000 in the five per cent bonds of the Kansas City, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Co., due 1925 ;

\$5,000 in the seven per cent bonds of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad Co., due 1907 ;

\$2,000 in the five per cent bonds of the Lowell, Lawrence and Haverhill Street Railway Co., due 1923 ;

\$6,000 in the four per cent bonds of the West End Street Railway Co., due 1915 ;

\$25,000 in the six per cent mortgage notes of G. St. L. Abbott, Trustee ;

Fifty shares in the Merchants' National Bank of Boston ;

Fifty shares in the State National Bank of Boston ;

Fifty shares in the National Bank of Commerce of Boston ;

Fifty shares in the National Union Bank of Boston ;

Fifty shares in the Second National Bank of Boston ;

Twenty-five shares in the National Shawmut Bank of Boston ;

Thirty-five shares in the Boston and Albany Railroad Co. ;

Twenty-five shares in the Old Colony Railroad Co. ;

Twenty-five shares in the preferred stock of the Fitchburg Railroad Co. ;

One hundred and fifty shares in the preferred stock of the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Co. ;

Three hundred shares in the preferred stock of the American Smelting and Refining Co. ;

One hundred shares in the Kansas City Stock Yards Co. ;

Ten shares in the Cincinnati Gas and Electric Co., received in exchange for five shares in the Cincinnati Gas-Light and Coke Co. ;

Five shares in the Boston Real Estate Trust (of the par value of \$1,000);

Five shares in the State Street Exchange ; and

Three shares in the Pacific Mills (of the par value of \$1,000).

The net cost of these securities is \$407,174.12 ; but their market value is much higher.

The following abstracts and the trial balance show the present condition of the several accounts : —

CASH ACCOUNT.

1904.		DEBITS.	
March 31.	To balance on hand		\$3,247.92
1905.			
March 31.	„ receipts as follows : —		
	General Account	3,064.27	
	Consolidated Income	19,898.18	
	Income of Richard Frothingham Fund	74.20	
	General Fund	350.00	
	Income of Savage Fund	3.60	
	John Langdon Sibley Fund	3,271.23	
	Charlotte A. L. Sibley Fund	1,397.04	
	Investments	32,386 15	
			<u>\$63,692.59</u>
March 31.	To balance brought down		\$2,070.42
1905.		CREDITS.	
March 31.	By payments as follows : —		
	Investments	\$44,848.25	
	Waterston Library	9.00	
	Income of E. B. Bigelow Fund	204.60	
	Income of Savage Fund	474.15	
	Income of William Winthrop Fund	301.30	
	Income of Waterston Publishing Fund	836.42	
	Income of J. L. Sibley Fund	1,839.44	
	Income of C. A. L. Sibley Fund	89.75	
	Income of Appleton Fund	990.65	
	Income of General Fund	1,538.80	
	Income of Mass. Historical Trust Fund	24.50	
	Income of R. C. Billings Fund	5.00	
	Chamberlain Bequest	1,015.33	
	Consolidated Income	225.36	
	Charlotte A. L. Sibley Fund	2,000.00	
	General Account	7,219.62	
	„ balance on hand	2,070.42	
			<u>\$63,692.59</u>

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

		DEBITS.	
1904.			
March 31.	To balance brought forward		\$9,899.56
1905.			
March 31.	„ sundry charges and payments :—		
	Salaries of Librarian's Assistants	2,642.84	
	Services of Janitor	955.00	
	Printing and binding	146.65	
	Stationery and postage	121.24	
	Light	62.79	
	Water	73.00	
	Coal and wood	628.25	
	Miscellaneous expenses	415.39	
	Editing publications of the Society	2,000.00	
	Repairs	174.46	
			<u>\$17,119.18</u>
March 31.	By balance brought down		\$6,594.00

		CREDITS.	
1905.			
March 31.	By sundry receipts :—		
	Interest	\$70.47	
	Income of General Fund	727.33	
	Income of Ellis Fund	1,656.21	
	Income of Dowse Fund	523.06	
	Admission Fees	125.00	
	Assessments	630.00	
	Sales of publications	507.43	
	On account of expenses for maintenance, etc.	1,719.52	
	Income of J. L. Sibley Fund	3,466.67	
	Income of C. A. L. Sibley Fund	1,087.64	
	Copyright, etc.	11.85	
	„ balance carried forward	6,594.00	
			<u>\$17,119.18</u>

Income of General Fund.

		DEBITS.	
1905.			
March 31.	To amount paid for portrait of George Livermore and charges	\$1,538.80	
	„ balance carried to General Account	727.33	
			<u>\$2,266.13</u>

		CREDITS.	
1905.			
March 31.	By proportion of consolidated income	\$2,266.13	

Income of J. L. Sibley Fund.

		DEBITS.	
1905.			
March 31.	To amount transferred to General Account	\$3,466.67	
	„ payments in accordance with the will	1,839.44	
	„ amount added to principal of J. L. Sibley Fund	2,022.96	
	„ balance carried forward	6,253.61	
			<u>\$13,582.68</u>

1905.		CREDITS.	
March 31.	By amount received from the executor	\$5,490.84	
	„ proportion of consolidated income	8,091.84	
		<u>\$13,582.68</u>	
March 31.	By balance brought down	\$6,253.61	

Income of C. A. L. Sibley Fund.

1905.		DEBITS.	
March 31.	To amount paid for books, etc.	\$89.75	
	„ balance carried to General Account	1,087.64	
		<u>\$1,177.39</u>	

1905.		CREDITS.	
March 31.	By proportion of consolidated income	\$1,177.39	

Income of Ellis Fund.

1905.		DEBITS.	
March 31.	To amount carried to General Account	\$1,656.21	

1905.		CREDITS.	
March 31.	By proportion of consolidated income	\$1,656.21	

Income of E. B. Bigelow Fund.

1905.		DEBITS.	
March 31.	To amount paid for books	\$204.60	
	„ balance carried forward	717.16	
		<u>\$921.76</u>	

1904.		CREDITS.	
March 31.	By balance brought forward	\$817.15	
1905.			
March 31.	„ proportion of consolidated income	104.61	
		<u>\$921.76</u>	
March 31.	By balance brought forward	\$717.16	

Income of Massachusetts Historical Trust Fund.

1905.		DEBITS.	
March 31.	To amount paid for pedestals	\$24.50	
	„ balance carried forward	2,779.97	
		<u>\$2,804.47</u>	

1904.		CREDITS.	
March 31.	By balance brought forward		\$2,281.41
1905.			
March 31.	„ proportion of consolidated income		523.06
			<u>\$2,804.47</u>
March 31.	By balance brought forward		\$2,779.97

Income of Peabody Fund.

1904.		CREDITS.	
March 31.	By balance brought forward -		\$654.81
1905.			
March 31.	„ proportion of consolidated income		1,157.17
			<u>\$1,811.98</u>
March 31.	By amount brought down		\$1,811.98

Income of Richard Frothingham Fund.

1904.		CREDITS.	
March 31.	By amount brought forward		\$1,521.01
1905.			
March 31.	„ copyright received		74.20
	„ proportion of consolidated income		156.92
			<u>\$1,752.13</u>
March 31.	By amount brought down		\$1,752.13

Income of Savage Fund.

1904.		DEBITS.	
March 31.	To balance brought forward		\$218.71
1905.			
March 31.	„ amount paid for books		474.15
			<u>\$692.86</u>
March 31.	To balance brought forward		\$875.42

1905.		CREDITS.	
March 31.	By allowance for volume returned		\$3.60
	„ proportion of consolidated income		313.84
	„ balance carried forward		£75.42
			<u>\$692.86</u>

Income of Dowse Fund.

1905.		DEBITS.	
March 31.	To amount transferred to General Account		\$523.06

1905.		CREDITS.	
March 31.	By proportion of consolidated income		\$523.06

Income of William Winthrop Fund.

DEBITS.	
1905.	
March 31.	To amount paid for binding \$301.30
	„ balance carried forward 197.37
	<u>\$498.67</u>
CREDITS.	
1904.	
March 31.	By balance brought forward \$341.75
1905.	
March 31.	„ proportion of consolidated income 156.92
	<u>\$498.67</u>
March 31.	By balance brought forward <u>\$197.37</u>

Income of Appleton Fund.

DEBITS.	
1905.	
March 31.	To amount paid for printing collections \$990.65
	„ balance carried forward 4,790.59
	<u>\$5,781.24</u>
CREDITS.	
1904.	
March 31.	By amount brought forward \$5,142.94
1905.	
March 31.	„ proportion of consolidated income 638.30
	<u>\$5,781.24</u>
March 31.	By balance brought forward <u>\$4,790.59</u>

Chamberlain Bequest.

DEBITS.	
1905.	
March 31.	To amount paid for preparation of copy of "History" . \$1,015.33
	“ balance carried forward 4,435 94
	<u>\$5,451.27</u>
CREDITS.	
1904.	
March 31.	By balance brought forward \$5,261.13
1905.	
March 31.	„ amount of interest added 190.14
	<u>\$5,451.27</u>
March 31.	By balance brought down <u>\$4,435.94</u>

Waterston Publishing Fund.

DEBITS.	
1905.	
March 31.	To amount paid for publishing "Proceedings" \$836.42
	„ balance carried forward 4,108.42
	<u>\$4,944.84</u>

1904.		CREDITS.	
March 31.	By amount brought forward	\$4,421.78	
1905.			
March 31.	„ proportion of consolidated income	523.06	
		<u>\$4,944.84</u>	
March 31.	By balance brought down	\$4,108.42	

Income of Lawrence Fund.

1904.		CREDITS.	
March 31.	By amount brought forward	\$129.29	
1905.			
March 31.	„ proportion of consolidated income	156.92	
		<u>\$286.21</u>	
March 31.	By amount brought down	\$286.21	

Waterston Library.

1905.		DEBITS.	
March 31.	To amount paid for books purchased	\$9.00	
	„ balance carried forward	3,947.14	
		<u>\$3,956.14</u>	

1904.		CREDITS.	
March 31.	By balance brought forward	\$3,956.14	
1905.			
March 31.	By amount brought down	\$3,947.14	

TRIAL BALANCE.

		DEBITS.	
Cash		\$2,070.42	
Investments		407,174.12	
Real Estate		97,593.32	
General Account		6,594.00	
Income of Savage Fund		375.42	
		<u>\$513,807.28</u>	

		CREDITS.	
Building Account		\$72,593.32	
Ellis House		25,000.00	
Appleton Fund		12,203.00	
Dowse Fund		10,000.00	
Massachusetts Historical Trust Fund		10,000.00	
Peabody Fund		22,123.00	
		<u>\$151,919.32</u>	
<i>Carried forward</i>			

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$151,919.82
Savage Fund	6,000.00
Erastus B. Bigelow Fund	2,000.00
William Winthrop Fund	3,000.00
Richard Frothingham Fund	3,000.00
General Fund	43,674.43
Anonymous Fund	3,102.74
William Amory Fund	3,000.00
Lawrence Fund	3,000.00
Robert C. Winthrop Fund	5,000.00
Waterston Publishing Fund	10,000.00
Ellis Fund	31,663.66
Lowell Fund	3,000.00
Waterston Fund	5,000.00
Waterston Fund No. 2	10,000.00
Robert Charles Billings Fund	10,000.00
John Langdon Sibley Fund	156,727.24
Charlotte A. L. Sibley Fund	22,509.48
Chamberlain Bequest	4,435.94
Waterston Library	3,947.14
Income of Lowell Fund	1,219.77
Income of Appleton Fund	4,790.59
Income of William Winthrop Fund	197.37
Income of Massachusetts Historical Trust Fund	2,779.97
Income of Richard Frothingham Fund	1,752.13
Income of William Amory Fund	949.60
Income of E. B. Bigelow Fund	717.16
Income of Lawrence Fund	286.21
Income of Robert C. Winthrop Fund	2,656.78
Income of Waterston Publishing Fund	4,108.42
Income of Waterston Fund	1,396.19
Income of Waterston Fund No. 2	2,792.37
Income of Robert C. Billings Fund	1,115.18
Income of Peabody Fund	1,811.98
Income of J. L. Sibley Fund	6,253.61
	<u>\$513,807.28</u>

The income for the year derived from the investments and credited to the several funds, in proportion to the amount at which they stand on the Treasurer's books, was about five and one-quarter per cent.

CHARLES C. SMITH,
Treasurer.

Boston, March 31, 1905.

Report of the Auditing Committee.

The undersigned, a Committee appointed to examine the accounts of the Treasurer of the Massachusetts Historical Society, as made up to March 31, 1905, have attended to that

duty, and report that they find them correctly kept and properly vouched; that the securities held by the Treasurer for the several funds correspond with the statement in his Annual Report; that the balance of cash on hand is satisfactorily accounted for; and that the Trial Balance is accurately taken from the Ledger.

THOMAS MINNS, }
C. H. DALTON, } *Committee.*

Boston, April 7, 1905.

In connection with the presentation of these reports Mr. MINNS said that the Auditing Committee in examining the securities had paid careful attention to the quality as well as the quantity, and reported the character of them as satisfactory. A careful estimate of the present market value of the securities had been made, and it amounts to \$457,859, or \$50,684.88 more than the cost to the Society as shown in the Treasurer's report.

The Report of the Librarian was read as follows:—

Report of the Librarian.

During the year there have been added to the Library:—

Books	494
Pamphlets	879
Unbound volumes of newspapers	9
Bound volumes of newspapers	86
Broadsides	13
Maps	3
Manuscripts	399
Bound volumes of manuscripts	10
In all	1,893

Of the volumes added 310 have been given, 175 bought, and 105 formed by binding. Of the pamphlets added, 574 have been given, 301 bought, and 4 procured by exchange.

From the income of the Savage Fund there have been bought 104 volumes, 260 pamphlets, 7 bound volumes of newspapers, 3 unbound volumes of newspapers, and 5 broadsides; and 6 volumes of newspapers have been bound.

From the income of the William Winthrop Fund there have

been bound 26 volumes, containing 139 pamphlets, and 73 volumes of newspapers; and 8 volumes have been repaired.

From the income of the E. B. Bigelow Fund there have been bought 58 volumes and 40 pamphlets; from that of the John Langdon Sibley Fund, 5 volumes; and from that of the Charlotte A. L. Sibley Fund, 1 volume, 1 pamphlet, 16 manuscripts, 1 framed engraving, and 3 photographs.

Of the books added to the Rebellion Department, 33 have been given, and 112 bought; and of the pamphlets added, 124 have been given, and 124 bought. There are now in the collection 3,009 volumes, 5,649 pamphlets, 833 broadsides, and 110 maps.

In the collection of manuscripts there are now 1,144 volumes, 192 unbound volumes, 97 pamphlets with manuscript notes, and 14,425 manuscripts.

The Library contains at the present time about 48,392 volumes; and this enumeration includes the files of bound newspapers, bound manuscripts, the Dowse Collection, and the Waterston Collection. The Waterston catalogue is now in type and will soon be issued. The Ellis books are still in process of cataloguing, and when the work is finished these will be added to the aggregate.

The number of pamphlets now in the Library, including duplicates, is 107,106; and the number of broadsides, including duplicates, is 5,012.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL A. GREEN,

Librarian.

April 13, 1905.

The Cabinet-Keeper presented his Report: —

Report of the Cabinet-Keeper.

The following additions to the Cabinet have been made during the past year: —

A water-color painting of the British fleet which brought over the "Sam Adams" regiments, as it appeared in Boston Harbor on October first, 1768, painted by Christian Remick and dedicated to Thomas Vernon. Given by Mrs. Ellen Hinckley Waitt, of Yonkers, New York.

- A framed photograph of Charles Francis Adams, by Pach, Cambridge.
Given by Mr. Adams.
- An engraving of the statue of William Francis Bartlett, by John A. Lowell & Co. Given by the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, of Pittsfield.
- A sword, pair of silver-mounted pistols and surgical instruments used by General John Thomas in the French and Indian, and Revolutionary Wars. Bequeathed by William A. Thomas, of Kingston.
- A half-tone view, Boston, 1902, of the south side of Franklin Street, as it appeared in 1855, showing the site of the Boston Library, and the early home of the Historical Society.
- A volume containing mottoes and devices taken from envelopes used in the Rebellion, in 1861. Compiled by Hon. Henry Sidney Everett. Given by Miss Sibyl Everett.
- A large framed photograph of George Frisbie Hoar. Given by Grenville H. Norcross.
- A large photographure of Leslie Stephen. Given by Charles Francis Adams.
- A sword and sash worn by Colonel Joseph Dudley (1780-1827), of Roxbury. Given by his granddaughter, Mrs. Lucy Dudley Rumrill.
- An oil painting of George Livermore by Carroll Beckwith, New York, December, 1904. From the income of the General Fund.
- An engraving of George Washington, by J. A. J. Wilcox, after a miniature, enamelled on copper by Henry Bone, which followed an original crayon sketch by William Birch in 1796. Given by Samuel A. Green.
- Two steel engravings of Rear-Admiral D. G. Farragut, one by O'Neill, New York, published by C. B. Richardson, and the other by George E. Perine, New York, after a photograph by Fredericks; also a photo-electrotype engraving of Charles Devens. Given by the estate of Charles W. Folsom.

The labels formerly in use in the cases have been replaced by new ones on the blank cards prepared by my predecessor, Mr. Jenks. Some progress has been made towards completing the collection of photographs of the members of the Society. The Cabinet has been open to visitors on Wednesday afternoons as usual, but the attendance has been small.

GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS,
Cabinet-Keeper.

Boston, April 13, 1905.

The Report of the Committee to examine the Library and Cabinet was read by Mr. BOLTON:—

Report of the Committee on the Library and Cabinet.

Your Committee appointed to visit the Library and Cabinet of the Society have undertaken this pleasant duty. In 1899 the American Academy of Arts and Sciences came from the Boston Athenæum to occupy the rooms on our third floor, facing Boylston Street. The Academy will vacate these rooms during the present spring, affording increased space for books. We think well of the suggestion that a door be cut between the room above us, where very many of the Society's books are shelved, and the circular corner room which adjoins it. This was, we understand, part of the original plan. It will then be possible to devote these third-floor Fenway rooms more and more to American history; and the convenience of a large stack room, opening into a circular study room, warm, sunny, and with an attractive view, should appeal to members.

The Society's miscellaneous books and foreign newspapers might, in the judgment of Dr. Green and his assistants, be removed to the steel shelves in the stack above the Waterston room. We notice with some apprehension that the wooden window casings of these eastern rooms are within three or four feet of the windows of the apartment house east of us.

Accessions of books since the last report have been many and valuable. The Society's excellent selection of volumes relating to the neighboring Maritime Provinces will, we trust, continue to grow, since there must ever be a close connection between the Provinces and New England.

Your Committee wish that members of the Society and their families would visit more frequently the room which contains the Cabinet, now so well administered by Mr. Norcross. It is open on Wednesday afternoons. Provision was originally made in the ceiling of this room for two additional lights; the exhibition would at present be greatly benefited by adding these lights. In good time we hope to see two projects of long standing come to fulfilment, — more room for the Cabinet, and a wing devoted to a modern fireproof stack for books.

CHARLES K. BOLTON,
MELVILLE M. BIGELOW,
ARCHIBALD CARY COOLIDGE,

Committee.

April, 1905.

Mr. WILLIAM R. THAYER, from the Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, said that he had received a letter from Mr. Adams declining a renomination as President. In a matter of so great importance the Committee had not felt that they would be justified in taking any action without consulting the Society. They had accordingly had the ballots printed without the name of any candidate for the Presidency. Mr. CHARLES E. NORTON paid a warm tribute to the services which Mr. Adams had rendered to the Society, and moved that his resignation should not be accepted, and that the Committee be instructed to insert the name of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS for President. The motion was adopted by a unanimous vote; and the following named persons were duly elected:—

For President.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

For Vice-Presidents.

SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN.

JAMES FORD RHODES.

For Recording Secretary.

EDWARD JAMES YOUNG.

For Corresponding Secretary.

HENRY WILLIAMSON HAYNES.

For Treasurer.

CHARLES CARD SMITH.

For Librarian.

SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN.

For Cabinet-Keeper.

GRENVILLE HOWLAND NORCROSS.

For Members at Large of the Council.

JAMES FROTHINGHAM HUNNEWELL.

JAMES DE NORMANDIE.

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART.

THOMAS LEONARD LIVERMORE.

Dr. Green having been elected to fill two offices, Mr. ROGER BIGELOW MERRIMAN was, on motion of Mr. Thayer in behalf of the Nominating Committee, elected an additional member of the Council, in order that that body should not be reduced below the number of thirteen persons.

Remarks were made during the meeting by Messrs. JAMES F. RHODES, CHARLES E. NORTON, THOMAS MINNS, SAMUEL A. GREEN, CHARLES C. SMITH, GAMALIEL BRADFORD, and MOORFIELD STOREY.

A new serial of the Proceedings, containing the record of the meetings of January, February, and March, was ready for distribution at this meeting.

After the adjournment the members and a few invited guests were entertained at luncheon in the Ellis Hall by the junior Vice-President, Mr. James Ford Rhodes.

MEMOIR

OF

HENRY LEE.

BY JOHN T. MORSE, JR.

HE to whom is allotted the task of writing a memoir of Henry Lee must be gravely discouraged at the thought of how immeasurably better that gentleman himself would have done it. He was often entreated to undertake it, and in his later years he made some trifling notes and dictated a few pages which he called "Random Reminiscences of an Octogenarian"; but these stopped short with the days of infancy and the first dawning of personal memories. Indeed, if they had been continued on the scale upon which they were begun, they would have made the *Encyclopædia Britannica* seem a small affair by comparison. It is necessary, therefore, that some one else should come halting along over the road which Mr. Lee would have travelled in much more lively fashion.

It is a common delusion that every character can be, and ought to be, accounted for by reciting the names, dates, and occupations of a parcel of deceased ancestors, probably commonplace persons not widely different from the average of their coevals, who also were being the ancestors of somebody. The genealogical paragraph in this memoir can be best given by adopting Mr. Lee's own memoranda. He numbers among his direct ancestors Governors Thomas Dudley and Simon Bradstreet, Major-General Daniel Goodwin, Major Thomas Savage, "whose wife was Faith Hutchinson, a daughter of the famous Anne Hutchinson; . . . also the Reverends John Cotton, Francis Higginson, Flynt, and Symmes, besides Tyngs, Lakes, Quincys, Pickerings, Amesess, Tracys, Jacksons, and Cabots. . . . The family line includes no less than nine clergymen prominent in Colonial times." It was a well-assorted lot



Henry Lee

of the local types. Mr. Lee was wont to say that he was prouder of the blood of Anne Hutchinson than of that of the governors, and certainly the ingenious may find in him traits which will recall her, with amendments appropriate to changed surroundings. Mr. Lee says: "The Christian name of Mr. Lee's first ancestor in this country and the date of his arrival are in doubt. His wife's name was Martha Mellowes." But he adds: "He lies buried on Copp's Hill, and his obituary is worth quoting: 'July 21, 1766. — Yesterday morning died Mr. Thomas Lee, in the 94th year of his age, who in the early and active part of life carried on considerable Trade in this Town, though he deserves to be recorded rather for the unblemished Integrity of his Dealings, and the exact Punctuality of his Payments, than for the extent of his Trade, or the length of his life.'"

Thomas Lee, born December 17, 1702, was graduated at Harvard College in 1722; he was bred a merchant, lived in Salem, was for several years a Representative to the General Court, married, first, Elizabeth Charnock, and on December 29, 1737, as his second wife, Lois Orne. His son Joseph, born in Salem, May 22, 1744, became a sea-captain; he "had a great talent for mechanics, especially for ship-building; and a numerous fleet, designed by him, was sent out as privateers during the war of the Revolution, and was afterwards engaged in trade with Europe and the East and West Indies. . . . He, with the Messrs. Cabot, whose only sister, Elizabeth, he married, removed to Beverly, and, after a term of sea service, carried on an extensive business for many years with his distinguished brother-in-law, the Honorable George Cabot, who, as junior, had served him through all the grades from cabin-boy to partner."

Henry Lee, ninth child of Joseph Lee, was born in Beverly, February 4, 1782. He became "a prominent East Indian merchant," and was "in Calcutta during the War of 1812. . . . In the prime of life, Mr. Lee was well known as a writer on financial topics, . . . and was a valued correspondent of the Anti-Corn Law League. He was the unsuccessful rival of Honorable Nathan Appleton as candidate for Congress from Boston, in 1850, upon the tariff and free trade issues. He was a firm believer in free trade, and wrote the famous 'Boston Report' of 1827 against a further increase of tariff duties. It was his fortune in 1832 to receive the electoral vote of South Carolina for Vice-President of the United States, on a ticket with John

Floyd.¹ Mr. Lee married Mary Jackson, daughter of Honorable Jonathan Jackson, June 16, 1809, by whom he had six children. He died February 8, 1867, having just completed his eighty-fifth year."

Of this Henry Lee and Mary, his wife, the third child was Henry Lee, the subject of this memoir. He says that he was "born in a house on the southeast corner of Columbia St. fronting on Essex St., the second of September, 1817. . . . The tenant who had occupied this house, and from whom my father had it, had left it in a very dirty condition, and my mother, the most scrupulous of housekeepers, had to superintend its purification; and she always insisted that the pre-natal influence of her devotion to the Augean task was unfavorable to my character, making me, as she expressed it, too much of a quiddle, more nice than wise; and I have been handicapped all my life by this unfortunate pre-natal influence."

In the sea-coast towns of Essex County, Cabots, Jacksons, Lees, and Higginsons long formed a group of families who, with a gratifying consciousness of being decidedly the "best people," held themselves somewhat aloof, and intermarried and associated together with a cheerful consciousness of entire safety. When some of the members of these families came to Boston, they retained these same habits. Thus Mr. Lee grew up as a member of a large and closely united circle of kindred. Evolved from such ancestors and bred amid such influences, one would expect to find him developing into a typical New Englander. In fact he did nothing of the kind, but owed his charm during his life, and his interest for us now that he is gone, to his fresh and racy individuality.

Of his boyhood nothing noteworthy is to be said. In due course he entered Harvard College in the Class of 1836, and thereby became one of the actors in the great rebellion of 1834, which is recorded as the most remarkable outbreak that Harvard has ever seen, "a matter of public notoriety and of general interest." Concerning this matter Mr. Lee remained to the end of his life utterly "unreconstructed," and more than once declared that he would rebel again under the same circumstances. The opportunity to place on record a vindication of himself and his classmates occurred on one occasion, and to his great indignation was foolishly taken away by some over-

¹ This was by reason of his free-trade or low-tariff views.

priggish person. "In the year 1875," he says, "at the solicitation of the editors of the Harvard Book, I wrote an article on University Hall in which I gave an account of the rebellion of 1834. At the dictation of some unknown censor, this most important and interesting item in my sketch was stricken out, which so roused my indignation that I declined to have my garbled production published ; but the entreaties of the editors prevailed, and I reluctantly consented." The condemned passage is found among his papers, and certainly the omission is to be deplored. Of course Mr. Lee shared the punishment which was inflicted upon all his classmates save three, and which amounted to a suspension of all relations during several months, — in other words, a long vacation. Later, in his senior year, Mr. Lee amused himself by screwing up the door of a tutor's room when that learned gentleman was inside. For this prank he was again "rusticated at Reverend Mr. Ripley's, Waltham, where Emerson, Dr. Convers Francis, and he [Mr. Ripley], then fresh from German Universities, were wont to hold high converse kindled by the enthusiasm and eloquence of their inspired hostess." Rustication into such surroundings was probably fully as beneficial as were prayers and recitations at Cambridge.

Immediately after graduation, Mr. Lee entered his father's "counting-room," and in 1838 was taken into partnership. The business was foreign commerce, chiefly with the East Indies, in part also with Brazil, and soon after graduating Mr. Lee sailed as supercargo to Rio de Janeiro. Two years later he said to the senior partner that either he, the father, must retire, or he, the son, would do so. The elder acted upon the suggestion, and two years later withdrew, leaving the business to be continued by Mr. Lee and Mr. W. S. Bullard.

By 1852 it was becoming clear to shrewd New Englanders that they had better retire from foreign commerce, which was being slowly but surely eaten away by the protective tariff. Of those who were unable to change their ways, the greater part, clinging to a steadily declining business, lost in their later days most of what they had won in their prime. Fortunately, Mr. Lee was wise enough to save himself, not precisely from the sinking ship, but from the rotting ships. But a transition from an occupation wherein the merchant had to keep constantly informed as to the products and industries,

the laws and customs, the policies and the politics of nations all over the world, to the daily business of spinning each year the greatest possible number of yards of cotton cloth, did not commend itself to Mr. Lee. Loyal to the teaching of his father, and resenting the economic policy which was at once a cause and an effect of this transformation, he remained a staunch believer in free trade to the end of his days. With his usual warmth of feeling, he even obstinately eschewed investment in the factory stocks of New England.

Thus debarred from commerce and manufactures, he turned to banking and brokerage, and became a member of the firm of Lee, Higginson & Co., a partnership already established by his relative, John C. Lee, of Salem, and his brother-in-law, George Higginson. Thereafter he was in State Street nearly every day, and as he accumulated a large property it is right to say that he was a successful business man. Yet he was never very fond of business, never became absorbed in it, and was very moderately ambitious of business distinction. He was very wise concerning real estate in Boston and vicinity, and a gentleman pre-eminently competent to pronounce an opinion says: "Colonel Lee had a remarkably sagacious judgment in real estate. He bought and sold a great deal of it. I have often run across the trail of his transactions, and can say that there was nearly always a profit, and often a very big one." Naturally his character and his achievements, in combination, won for him in the community a high reputation as a financial adviser; he was much in demand for positions of trust, and the funds of which, first and last, he acted as treasurer were innumerable. Since he never desired to become a professional trustee, far the greater part of these charges involved care and responsibility without other compensation than such gratitude as beneficiaries chose to feel. The chief public office of this kind which he filled was that of President of the "Provident Institution for Savings in the Town of Boston"; to this honorable position he was elected December 21, 1887, and he held it till his death.

His great undertaking, which was entirely his own in conception and fulfilment, was the building of the "Safety Vaults" at No. 40 State Street. These were the first thing of the kind in Boston; something of the sort had been constructed in Philadelphia and in New York, but in the em-

bryonic stage, and "Lee's Vaults" were unique in the country until they served as patterns for others. The novel labor of planning and constructing these vaults was conducted wholly by Mr. Lee himself, and fell in happily with his natural tastes. When they were finished, the reception which they met with was a great tribute to him personally; for during many years they were not incorporated, but were his private enterprise, of which the absolute and exclusive control was in his hands, and all responsibility rested upon him alone. Very few men, coming with a new scheme of this kind and standing alone in handling it, would have been able to secure the fundamental condition for success in the confidence of the anxious and careful owners of bonds and stocks. The personal compliment to Mr. Lee was of the highest, and it was with just self-satisfaction that he declared this enterprise to be the "crowning effort" of his life and his "special pride."

At the risk of raising havoc with the reverend traditions of this grave Society, there should be inserted here a few paragraphs on a subject of a nature lighter than is often known in our Proceedings. This concerns Mr. Lee's extreme passion for all matters dramatic and theatrical. In 1847 this took shape in the inauguration of a series of private theatrical entertainments, which were continued through so many years that they seemed almost to take the character of a permanent institution. It was not as a mere personal amusement that he took this up, but rather as a very serious intellectual diversion. He was a thorough student of dramatic literature, and knew his Shakespeare and his Sheridan and the other classics of the stage as a clergyman of the Episcopal Church knows his Prayer-book. If the social chances had cast him in such a position that he could have cultivated the Thespian art for a livelihood, it is not improbable that his natural proclivities would have led him to it and that he would have won distinction. Partly by coincidence, partly as the result of his own contagious ardor, Mr. Lee now found himself the chief and controlling spirit in a circle of friends inflamed with a zeal for dramatic work, — work, not play. His superiority was admitted; he was drill-master and critic, so exacting and so plain-spoken that sometimes there were mutterings of revolt, which, however, always subsided under the pressure of his

pre-eminent capacity. The plays were not of the burlesque order so dear to amateurs; for example, "The Rivals" was a favorite, and for once the doctrine of the inferiority of the best amateurs in comparison with professionals was broken through; Mr. Lee's Sir Anthony Absolute rests in the memory of those who saw it as probably the best presentation of that character that has ever been seen upon the stage, at least in this country. Once Mrs. Fanny Kemble acted with him, taking the part of Mrs. Malaprop, and having such a stage fright that she forgot her lines.

Lapse of time gradually broke up this dramatic group, and Mr. Lee ceased to appear upon the stage, but he was often invited to give quasi-public readings for various worthy objects, and he did so with great success. A natural result of his dramatic tastes was that he established friendships, more or less intimate, with many of the more distinguished actors and actresses. Mrs. Kemble was his lifelong and valued friend; he was also a friend of William Warren, most delightful of companions, and of fine old John Gilbert, and many more.

To the actors of more recent years he was less well-inclined, and was long in learning to like Sir Henry Irving and Miss Terry. When Joseph Jefferson presented his ill-judged travesty of the part of Bob Acres, that misrepresentation seemed to Mr. Lee a blasphemy and unpardonable sin. He protested against it in a critique which is well worth reproducing as a specimen of his trenchant style:—

"The papers announce that Jefferson is to appear as Bob Acres. I look forward with impatience, for I dote on *The Rivals*. Contrary to the critics, I prefer it to the *School for Scandal*, which always leaves a bad taste in my mouth. At last the hour arrives, I make my way to the theatre, breathless and fluttered, awaiting the test. Two hours later I slink out of the building, stunned and compromised. I have assisted at a vulgar outrage, a wanton insult, a nauseous incongruity. Is this the classic composed by Sheridan, every line full of meaning, every sentence rounded, which the best comedians had illustrated ever since the Battle of Bunker Hill, which I have seen countless times in Boston and New York, as well as in New Orleans, London and elsewhere, every word of which I know by heart? What is this hodge-podge they are talking? Why does Sir Lucius, a high-spirited Irish gentleman, exchange vulgar familiarities with Fag, and why is he so elephantine? Sheridan gives us to understand that Bob Acres is a

jolly, obtuse, raw, country squire, apple-faced, goggle-eyed, pudding-voiced; but here we have a lanthorn-jawed, nasal-twanged, shrewd-eyed, speculative Yankee. As for the dialogue, instead of Sheridan's finished, perfect, impressive sentences, sparkling with wit and humour, neither too long nor too short, we have a hodge-podge composed by the *dramatis personæ* as they go along, wretched verbiage."

It was natural that such tastes should lead him to become a member of the Tavern Club, and natural also that his fellow-members of the Club should make much use of such good material. They made him their president, and they called upon him to preside at dinners and to deliver speeches of welcome to the many famous actors and musicians whom they entertained. Many persons will long remember with pleasure his admirable fulfilment of these functions. His fine personal appearance and distinguished bearing, his genial expression, his wit abundantly flavored with literary and classical allusions, combined to create a rare fitness for such festivities.

When the Boston Theatre was built, it was a matter of course that Mr. Lee should be interested in the enterprise. His brother-in-law was the architect, and he himself was one of the original proprietors, and for about eight years he was treasurer. When the ownership changed and a new principle of management was adopted, he severed his connection with it.

Amid these cares of business and pursuits theatrical, on October 20, 1845, Mr. Lee was married to Elizabeth Perkins Cabot, a daughter of Samuel Cabot, and, through her mother, a grand-daughter of that Colonel Thomas Handasyd Perkins who in his day was probably the most prominent citizen of Boston. When the news of his engagement was told by his mother to Mrs. Eliza Buckminster Lee, that "eccentric lady" expressed her regret, because "the Lees were too rough to be husbands." Perhaps the good lady knew whereof she spoke, and with her remark as a generalization we will not take issue; but certain it is that Colonel Lee was never rough with any lady in any relation of life. On the contrary, his fine courtesy, of the kind called "old school," was not superficial breeding only, but was the natural expression of a genuine chivalry of feeling. It may be said that the ladies of his acquaintance, appreciating the quality of his admiration, returned it by a very loyal regard for him.

Mr. Lee's kindred had never been especially noted for activity in public affairs; they had been persons of liberal and even advanced ideas, but had the conservatism of members of a well-to-do upper class. It was therefore a new departure that Mr. Lee made in becoming actively interested in politics and upon the Radical side. During four years before the actual formation of the Free Soil party he had been promoting it; and he was one of the vice-presidents at the first meeting of the party, in 1848, at which Governor Andrew was president. With this political group he stayed until its absorption into the new organization of the Republican party. It was a decision and an action to which he frequently referred afterward with great satisfaction. Thus, in a speech before the Civil Service Reform Association, he said:—

“You, who have known the Republican party of the last twenty years, can hardly be made to know, much less to feel, how insignificant in numbers and standing seemed the Free Soilers when they seceded from the great Whig party, then panoplied with the respectability, the wealth and talent of New England. . . . Words fail to express, looks or acts to convey, their [the Whigs'] contempt, and the Democrats' hatred, of these few, young, obscure appealers to a higher law. It was a long contest, beginning openly in 1848 and ended only by the breaking out of the Civil War. . . . The triumph of the Free Soilers, or Republicans, as they were subsequently called, was the slow triumph of progression over retrogression, of resolution over irresolution, of principle over policy, of a higher law over a lower law.”

Many a time, in like vein, he took justly merited credit to himself in this respect.

When John A. Andrew entered upon the governorship of Massachusetts, he nominated Henry Lee as one of his staff. The commission bears date January 15, 1861. Hence came the title of Colonel, which seemed so appropriate that it ever after remained a prefix to his name. These aides, usually civilians suddenly made military men by the magic of nomenclature, are always, of course, tall handsome gentlemen, well set up for wearing the ornate panoply of war with good effect, and for looking just like the colonels of the story books. But Governor Andrew foresaw for his aides more serious work than attending dedications and sundry sorts of openings, and dancing at charity or other reputable balls. Also, besides physique

and efficiency, he desired a connection with that upper stratum of society which for the time being mistrusted him for an enthusiast, a sentimentalist, and a dreamer; which doubted his practical good sense, and deemed his election dangerous for the Commonwealth. Whatever the governor, upon his part, may have thought of these high-placed persons, he was at least obliged to recognize that, by their education and wealth, by their solidarity and their ability, they were powerful, and that, in case of trouble, friendly relations with them would be most desirable.

When Mr. Lee received the invitation, he hesitated; for however widely he differed from most of his friends in political convictions, he was not free from their prejudices against the new governor. Later he wrote some reminiscences of the governor, rambling, anecdotal, and entertaining. In these he said:—

“Meeting the governor just after election at a political levee, I refrained from joining in the congratulations generally expressed, because I distrusted his fitness for the office at such a critical period. . . . I was afraid he might be one-sided and indiscreet, deficient in common sense and practical ability. So when, in the first days of January, 1861, I unexpectedly received a summons to a position upon his staff, I was agitated by my desire to perform some little service for my country in the approaching crisis, and by my reluctance to attach myself to a leader whose judgment I distrusted. After a frank explanation of my embarrassment, finding that the governor still desired my aid, I reluctantly accepted the appointment.”

His decision met little approval in his own circle, and during the rest of his life he never forgot “the personal expression of surprise and regret from friends and acquaintances at his connection with this supposed foolish fanatic.”

Immediately came the contracts put out by Governor Andrew for military overcoats, and the famous scene when he kissed the Revolutionary musket in the hall of the House of Representatives. “For the moment,” said Colonel Lee, “you had only to mention the word overcoat or speak of kissing the musket to excite the risibles or call down the oburgations of the scoffers, to whom these untimely acts seemed the height of folly and wickedness.” “The scoffers,” be it noted, were Colonel Lee’s relatives, friends, and social acquaintances. Yet

when it turned out that the overcoats were scarcely finished in time to appear on the backs of soldiers bound for the defence of the national capital, opinions of intelligent men began to veer about. Forthwith ensued the severe labors of the governor and his aides in the untried departments of mustering, equipping, organizing, and despatching thousands of troops for active warfare. Early and late and earnestly Colonel Lee bore his share. When the first regiments reported, marching through sleet and rain to the State House, he assisted the governor to receive them, attended to the distribution of their equipments, and, with the aid of Mr. John M. Forbes, arranged for their transportation.

In the distribution of duties which soon took place, the matter of the selection of officers fell more especially to the charge of Colonel Lee. Applications for commissions poured in; especially was there a rush by the young men of the old Boston families, by recent Harvard graduates, and by several undergraduates. The governor knew very few of these; but Colonel Lee knew many of them personally, had means of information as to others, and could always venture a guess on the ground of heredity, for if he did not know the individual, he was quite sure to know what ought to be expected from the offspring of that individual's ancestors. It was an uncertain test, but better than none. Throughout the war, and in fact long afterward, Colonel Lee took the warmest interest in these young men whom he thus studied, valued, and introduced to their military career. The officers of the Twentieth Regiment, which was in the initial engagement of Ball's Bluff, he always called "his boys" with especial affection.

What Colonel Lee knew or believed, he invariably spoke out with his habitual blunt directness. One day the governor said to him: "What do you say to making — Quarter-master in the —th regiment?" "I say you sha'n't do it, Governor." "Why not?" "You know as well as I." "No one of us is perfect." "No, but some are nearer to it than others. That man is a damned thief, and you have no business to put him in charge of Uncle Sam's property." On another occasion, irritated by the governor's too soft-hearted propensity to give bad men a chance, which they rarely took, to become better, Colonel Lee said to him: "Governor, my time is yours, my character is my own, and unless you drive off some of

these scallawags, I shall leave you. . . . You are so concerned about the wicked that you have no heart for an honest man."

In labor of another kind, Colonel Lee was less successful in assisting the governor. His pen knew no more restriction than his tongue, and when he was requested to attend to the correspondence, the results were so spirited that the governor dubbed him "the unfortunate letter-writer," and turned this labor over to others.

A sense of personal loyalty was not long in developing on the part of Colonel Lee towards the governor. In 1861 there occurred the famous clash between the governor and General Butler, in which the latter undertook to override the governor in the matter of enlisting regiments and commissioning officers in Massachusetts. The War Department at Washington fell a victim — a rather stupid victim, it must be confessed — to the adroitness of Butler, and gave him an authority entirely illegal. Colonel Lee, in Washington, had an interview with the President which must have been somewhat unusual in its character. Mr. Lincoln, loyal as ever to his subordinates, was anxious to help the War Department out of its scrape, and in the course of a conversation tried to turn the matter off with a joke. "General Butler," he said, "was cross-eyed, and therefore probably could not see things as other people did." But Colonel Lee, meaning business, was not so easily diverted, and made remarks so plain that finally the President said: "Then, Colonel Lee, you mean to say that I lie?" "No, indeed, sir, I mean no such thing." "Then you mean that General Butler lies?" "Oh, yes, I say *that!*" It is not surprising to hear that the colonel soon concluded that he might have transcended prudence, and that it was better that the governor's case should be presented to the President by Attorney-General Foster "in a more quiet and convincing manner than I am capable of."

Colonel Lee's services as aide exacted long labor on his part, and the sacrifice of his time greatly to the detriment of many private interests entrusted to him. Accordingly, after three and a half years, when matters were in such train that he felt free to leave, he offered his resignation. He concluded his letter to the governor with this honest expression of an opinion which had changed much since the time when he had

hesitated to accept the office: "I feel a very sincere attachment to you. I appreciate very highly the zeal and great ability you have developed in carrying — lugging along — the State through this great crisis. I admire still more your entire disinterestedness, and I shall always be as now, Your devoted friend, H. Lee Jr." The governor accepted the resignation on the following day, January 9, 1864, with many friendly words.

Colonel Lee's untiring services to the Volunteers were handsomely recognized by them later, when they placed him in the small and carefully selected list of Civilian Members of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States in the Commandery of the State of Massachusetts. Yet no one condemned more bitterly than he those "heaven-born" generals who came out from civil life to demand and accept high military rank and responsibilities, for which their experience did not fit them. Of the "incompetent generals" he marked "Banks and Butler as flagrant instances." Of Banks he said: "I agree with Thaddeus Stevens, who said that there was nothing remarkable about him except the wobble in his voice." And he spoke of a friend "whose only son was murdered by General Banks at Cedar Mountain, with five other braves."

Colonel Lee's love of things military began in childhood, but did not pass with that period. In college he had taken the liveliest interest in the Harvard Washington Corps. As a young man he was a member and an officer of the Independent Corps of Cadets. Later, the Veteran Association of that corps voted a tender of their thanks to him "for his valuable and efficient services while in the Legislature in procuring for the Association an Act of Incorporation." On January 29, 1841, Governor John Davis issued to him a commission as Second Lieutenant in the First Brigade of the First Division of the Militia of the Commonwealth; and on December 28th of the same year he was promoted to a First Lieutenantcy. George Tyler Bigelow, afterward Chief Justice of Massachusetts, was the colonel. His labors as aide-de-camp in time of war naturally stimulated his interest and greatly increased his knowledge in matters military. Accordingly he was ordered by Governor Andrew to "write a history of the Militia with a scheme for its improvement." This led to the publication, in 1864, of a monograph of 130 octavo

pages entitled "The Militia of the United States: What it has been, what it should be." It was the result of great labor, and was freely used by the commission which framed later the existing Militia Law of Massachusetts. Further, for many years thereafter, Colonel Lee poured into our receptive newspapers liberal contributions on military matters. One of his letters to Governor Andrew on militia matters is delightfully characteristic:—

MY DEAR GOVERNOR, — As you take a paternal interest in my efforts in behalf of the Militia, I enclose a piece which may have escaped your notice, in which I attempt to express my deep dismay at the negligence or pusillanimity of the Legislature in abandoning the system of compulsory service, and also at the falling to pieces of the Second Regiment owing to this sneaking legislation, and also to the delay of the State to uniform them.

We have never raised, and shall never in our lifetime raise, a regiment so well composed and officered, consequently so well disciplined. The principal officers, many of the lesser officers, are men just from actual service.

I attribute this suicidal policy to the Banksy, tricky, shilly-shally character of our lawmakers; and the delay as to uniforms to the equally low and tricky Quartermaster General of this State.

My dear Governor, if the Lord forgives knaves, he is equally forgiving to honest men: why will you therefore surround yourself with Pierces and Spears and Wheelwrights and a host of others, to your great moral and mental woolgathering, and to the disgust of your friends who are at least indifferent honest? I fear this bad appointment, when you had a state full of honorable disabled officers to select an Inspector General from, has cost us our Militia and you a benefaction you might have left on going out of an office you have filled so gloriously in spite of your crazy optimism.

Your old blackguard,

H. L., JR.

After retiring from Governor Andrew's staff Colonel Lee held public office only twice, namely, in 1876, when he was elected a member of the State Legislature from Boston for the Ninth District of the County of Suffolk, to which position he was re-elected in 1877; and afterward when he was placed upon the Park Commission. For this latter place he was admirably fitted, both by knowledge and by taste; but after a short time Mayor O'Brien, "fulfilling the purpose for which the ring nominated and elected him," put into the places of Colonel

Lee and Mr. Gray "two Democratic politicians." In later years, mentioning these two legislative terms, Colonel Lee added that, "having like his ancestors little taste for public life, he had since declined various official positions of a public nature." What these positions were one would like to know. They could hardly have been any which the manipulating politicians of either party could have blockaded against him, for he was precisely the kind of man whom politicians detest — upright, independent, and outspoken. Fortunately, by holding aloof from competition for office, he at least avoided the uselessness attendant upon the reputation of being a disappointed seeker or a wrong-headed "kicker." None the less his interest in public affairs survived without diminution to the end of his life. With a very fervid temperament, and strong, clear convictions about affairs and men, he always made his opinions public, and exercised a varying, but generally considerable, influence in eastern Massachusetts. Meeting daily, in the way of talk, an unusually large number of persons, he had opportunities of spreading abroad his views, of which he availed himself with much eloquence and persistence. Also as a frequent writer for the newspapers he reached a wider audience, and few intelligent Bostonians passed by a letter or paragraph signed "H. L." or "An Old Free Soiler," or "Senex," — favorite signatures which, like red flags, indicated something to be looked out for, something probably explosive in the immediate neighborhood. For, as the foe of all that was dishonest, mean, crooked, or incompetent in public life, Colonel Lee found occasion for the frequent use of his fine gift of trenchant composition. Moreover, in a literary way, his work had much fascination alike from his original way of putting things, his spirited style, and his singularly happy use of quotations and allusions. Of these he had a vast store, drawn chiefly from the Bible, Shakespeare, Sheridan, and Emerson, but by no means limited to these writers, for every picturesque phrase seemed at the tip of his pen. He was apt to open his paper with some quotation which struck the key-note and set the reader at once in an appreciative attitude, — as when, attacking McClellan for accepting the Democratic nomination for the Presidency while the war was still waging, he headed his paragraph: "Died Abner as the fool dieth."

If the Civil War, like all wars, stimulated corruption in excess, it also, by its unusual infusion of moral elements, encouraged the growth of a small but earnest set of idealists in public affairs. These men cherished for the Republican party no ordinary party fealty, for they respected it and really believed that it was going to introduce permanently a decent, even a high, standard of morality in public affairs. Prominent among these men was Colonel Lee; but for him and his comrades the two administrations of General Grant were disillusioning. Especially was he pained to admit that nowhere else did conditions seem worse than in Massachusetts, where the party either could not or would not eject General Butler. For many years the respectable citizens of Massachusetts gathered to the hunting of Butler as their ancestors in old England had gathered to the hunting of the fox, and no man was more sure to be present at these meets than was Colonel Lee. Time and again his assaults were printed in Boston newspapers, and that they actually made the thick-skinned victim wince was proved; for in the year of Butler's governorship a bill for the incorporation of Mr. Lee's Safety Vaults was passed by the Legislature, and came before the governor for signature; he vetoed it, and when asked why, he replied simply, "I am human." Doubtless Mr. Lee was easily reconciled to postponement of the incorporation by the pleasure of knowing that his thrusts had gone home.

The position into which Colonel Lee was being squeezed by the pressure of political conditions was soon obvious enough. Either the Republican party must purge and live cleanly or it must do without the support of the idealists. It chose the latter course, and with correct political judgment, for since 1856 its leaders have gathered a vast harvest of plums and have lost only three elections, and one of these three they managed to filch and appropriate. Yet Mr. Lee, malcontent though he was, stayed with the old party longer than did some others, and voted for Hayes rather than for Tilden. He, however, at the time closed a letter to the "Advertiser" with this paragraph: "While I abhor the very name of Democrat, associated with all its dirty history from Jefferson down, I hold slack allegiance to a party which offers as candidates, and produces as its great men, political bummers like the men enumerated above, men who merit not only political but per-

sonal contempt. A Free Soiler of 1848." The nomination of Blaine finally severed this "slack allegiance" of Colonel Lee to the Republican party. He became a Mugwump, — a Mugwump being a Republican temporarily malcontent; and the temporary conditions soon taking on an aspect of permanence, he passed into the position of an Independent. Yet neither position was long tenable for a man of his temperament; for their quondam Republican associates would not let go the useful and mal-sounding nickname of the Mugwumps, which, with shrewd obstinacy, they persisted in regarding as a synonym for apostate, and thus held their former comrades upon the defensive, so that even the brilliant aggression of Colonel Lee seemed to move from a defensive basis. This was intolerable, and ere long most of the band ceased to be mere allies of the Democracy and became merged in that powerful organization. In 1890 Colonel Lee forgot his "abhorrence of the very name of Democrat," condoned the "dirty history" of the party, and enrolled himself as a member. In that year in Massachusetts there was one of those sharp reactionary episodes which at intervals briefly interrupt the supremacy of the party which is really established in power. John F. Andrew, the War Governor's son (who was up for reelection); Charles R. Codman, an ex-Republican like Colonel Lee and who had commanded a regiment in the war; Sherman Hoar, nephew of the stanch Republican partisan Senator George F. Hoar, and Professor William Everett offered themselves as Democratic candidates for the national House of Representatives. Colonel Lee espoused their cause with great ardor and rejoiced exceedingly in their triumph. But two years later a reverse came. In the Presidential election Mr. Cleveland was defeated by Mr. Harrison. Mr. Lee, however, took it in good part, and drew the moral against his own political associates without flinching. He said: —

"I think the best policy for the Democratic party, in order to retrieve the disaster of yesterday, would be to keep their promises. The Democratic party is pretty well smashed. If its members had all followed the lead of Mr. Cleveland, not alone in regard to tariff but all other measures as well, it would have been well for them. Mr. Gorman and other wicked leaders undertook to frustrate his plans, and the result is to be seen now. No one-horse shay can go in two directions at the same time. . . .

"The Democrats had a good leader in Mr. Cleveland, an upright, courageous leader, and they had a truthful, considerate man at the head of the Ways and Means Committee, in Mr. Wilson; but some Democratic Senators tried their best to harass the leaders and not follow Mr. Cleveland, and to upset all Mr. Wilson's well-laid plans. Now it can be seen that they have made a mess of it."

Colonel Lee's collisions as an undergraduate with the Harvard Faculty left no enduring malice in his heart. On the contrary, apart from persons officially connected with the University, probably no one ever rendered more willing, more continuous, and more various service than he did. Natural aptitude led him constantly into the position of Chief Marshal, not alone on Commencement Days, but upon the two or three grand celebrations which occurred during his years of activity. Professor Bowen said of him: "Lee is a good marshal; he is our best marshal; and the cause is largely his supreme impudence." (It is said that Professor Bowen was the victim whom Mr. Lee had imprisoned in his room in bygone days.) But President Cleveland gave corroborating evidence. Colonel Lee was marshal when the President visited the University, and some time afterward the President said to him: "Oh, yes! you were the fellow who bossed me around so at Cambridge." The fact was that Colonel Lee meant that any procession under his command should come up to a high standard of excellence, whereas the graduate rank and file, lacking his military instincts, rambled or shambled along the paths of the yard in a manner which led him to complain with vexation of the "bovine movements of the Alumni." He was Chief Marshal on July 21, 1865, at the Commemoration Celebration in honor of graduates and undergraduates who had died in the Civil War. Several years later, in November, 1886, at the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary, he was again Chief Marshal.

In other less conspicuous ways he played his part as a liberal son of his Alma Mater. Harvard College has lain in the midst of the community like a sponge upon moist ground, always thirsty and soaking up all the nourishment within reach. From Colonel Lee it drew much at many times. He had a very deep affection for the College, watched every new movement, and had clear opinions as to present needs. The policy of numerical expansion did not find much favor with

him. He would have preferred to intensify what did exist rather than to move the boundaries farther out. Thus a scheme near to his heart was the raising of a fund for increasing the salaries of professors and tutors, and in advocating this he often gave such a humorous sketch of the lives of the underpaid Harvard instructors as recalled the tales of labor leaders as to the condition of factory hands during a strike. It made little difference, however, what Henry Lee thought as to policies so long as Charles Eliot was president. Very clearly it was the Colonel's duty to contribute, not to direct. He appreciated the situation, and one day, at a meeting of the Board of Overseers, he said, with the familiar shrewd and pleasant smile: "I offer to the president my purse and my advice, and I am reminded of the two women who were grinding at the mill — one is taken and the other is left."

His part in the building of Memorial Hall was prominent and important. He acted as treasurer, and there are two anecdotes of exceptional charges in connection with the fund which were assumed by him greatly to the advantage of the College. Professor Charles Eliot Norton in Sanders Theatre said that to Colonel Lee, "more than to any other one graduate of Harvard, we owe this Hall," and Professor Norton knew the facts. Again, in the movement for presenting the bust of General W. F. Bartlett to be placed in Memorial Hall, Colonel Lee took an active part upon the committee and made the speech of presentation.

Harvard graduates did what they could in recognition of Colonel Lee's abundant services. He was elected an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. In 1867 he was chosen upon the Board of Overseers and was re-elected at the close of his first six years. Then, under the statute, he passed a year out of office, and was thereafter immediately re-elected in 1880, and again re-elected at the close of that term; so that his services extended from 1867 to 1892, inclusive, with the break only of the statutory year of recess. It is unfortunate that no record remains of the speeches made by him during his prolonged term of office. He was a regular attendant at meetings, interested in every matter, and, as is the custom in that body, he frequently interjected sagacious and humorous contributions into the debates. Thus, when compulsory morning prayers were under discussion, he rose for an instant to say:

"I am very pleased to hear that this duty is disagreeable to the students. This present fashion of making everything perfectly easy for them and letting them do, or not do, just as they choose, has been carried too far. I am very glad indeed to find some act which is distasteful to them, and I should like to compel every one of them to perform it once every day." But the memory of such remarks is fleeting, and those who recall them in a general way cannot recall them in particular.

In 1892, when the "Harvard Graduates' Magazine" was founded, Colonel Lee accepted the position of president. What cost him more labor, however, was his contribution in 1875 to that vast and pretentious publication "The Harvard Book." In this pompous mausoleum he buried a really admirable paper upon University Hall, one of the very few readable articles thus unfortunately entombed.

In time, Colonel Lee's numerous and useful services to the University received a well-deserved recognition from the Corporation, when that body proposed to confer upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. Never was an offer of this distinction more entirely to the satisfaction of the graduate body. But Colonel Lee himself, after much consideration, decided not to accept it. He said that the degree should not be made common by being conferred upon any persons save those noted for high scholarship or who had gained some marked distinction in other walks of life; he said that he was enrolled in neither list. How great was the temptation which thus, as a matter of principle, he resisted, is made apparent by the fact that before his final determination he had prepared a speech for the occasion. He put Cæsar on the Lupercal quite into the background.

Any truthful picture of Colonel Lee must show him standing out against the background of Boston. Colonel T. Wentworth Higginson says that "he was as typical a Bostonian as could be found since the death of Colonel Perkins." He could have been at home amid no other surroundings nor in any other society. Sir Walter Scott said that if in any year he could not set his foot upon the heather, he should die. Mr. Lee might not have been quite willing to admit that if he could not very regularly see the dome of the State House he should die, but those who knew him would have said it for him. He was saturated with the spirit and the knowledge of New England.

He knew with much accuracy the annals of colonial days and the old family histories, not dryly like a mere genealogist, but with vivid and picturesque appreciation. He could tell where still ran the streams of the good blood of the old-time worthies as a sportsman knows the trout streams of the country. He could point out among his fellow citizens the descendants of the governors, the divines and merchants of colonial and Revolutionary days; the honors, the alliances, the scandals, the skeletons of all the old families, he could bring forth from the storehouse of his rare knowledge. All the ancient houses and streets, lanes and by-ways, were no less real for him than were those which actually surrounded him, vexing him by their newness. He had not probably that broad humanity which makes its owner kindred with all mankind, but he was in close spiritual kinship with all the men who had inhabited New England soil since the days of the Pilgrims. Therefore it was natural that he disliked the infusion of strange bloods into the pure old stock. "I feel more sensitive on this point," he said, "inasmuch as the prevalence of my name among the Mongolian immigrants will probably lead to confusion between my descendants and those of Yung and Ching Lee."

During the third quarter of Colonel Lee's life Boston was still of such size and such social homogeneity that it was quite possible for one of her people to fill the peculiar rôle of leading citizen. To this distinction Colonel Lee could for many years have laid a just if not an altogether undisputed claim. A gentleman as intimate with him as any one now living, being asked what was his distinctive trait, which had gained for him the high place which he certainly held in the community, replied: "His integrity, his extraordinary integrity." This, of course, did not indicate the ordinary merchantable honesty of State Street, but something greatly higher, not easily to be described in words, but which every one must understand and appreciate. It was a part of his nature, not the outcome of his intelligence and good sense, or even of his respect for the ordinary rules of morality. In fact, Colonel Lee was born with a terrible propensity for truth, — a propensity to which he yielded until it became a passion that completely mastered him. It was so natural to him that perhaps he really deserved no credit for it. It got him into trouble, but that is unavoidable; for, after all, it is our virtues which we have most reason

to fear. Our evil tendencies we know, and we may, if we choose, combat and control them ; but our virtues, unsuspected of mischievous intent, steal upon us unawares, and treacherously entice us into snares and difficulties. Colonel Lee was never upon his guard against his good qualities. Respecting the truth and speaking it always, in season and out of season, he gave offence and made enemies as, in fact, he ought to have done ; for a man who is really good for anything, and who is active in public affairs and in business, constantly touching the community at many points, ought to stir resentment occasionally. What is really astonishing is that one so uncompromising should have brought upon himself so little ill-will. But he seemed to lay claim to, and to be accorded, the privilege of free speech, as a sort of prerogative ; he was forgiven until seventy times seven, and indeed very much oftener, and enjoyed general popularity and the warm affection of a much larger circle of friends than most persons acquire in the difficult passage through a not always amiable world. In some measure this was because he never spoke in malice, or from any unworthy motive, or with any secret or selfish purpose, or with the design of exalting himself by depressing another. His honest assault undoubtedly often wounded deeply, yet it did not excite a vindictive resentment ; and the way in which his attacks were taken was to some extent a measure of the magnanimity of the man who was defendant. Moreover, every one felt the broad and genial kindliness of his nature. His letters could not be illumined by his countenance, but in his spoken words any sting was almost always alleviated by an expression of amiability, such that often the person who winced under his satire would feel sure of receiving an act of personal friendship from him if need should be. Moreover, he was well known to have somewhat the April day temperament. Shadows drove across the scene occasionally. There were days when he was irritable and might quite as well have stayed on his grounds in Brookline as have come down-town in Boston. Withal, he was impulsive, and did not mitigate the expression of his feelings. On the contrary, by his facility in picturesque speech, he was sometimes led to over-express his opinion. Altogether, however, the world was very fond of Colonel Lee and gave him freedom to say what he thought, — which it does to very few of us. Colonel T. W.

Higginson says: "He had his own way many years; he was an unique personage in Boston; everybody liked him and would stand more impudence from him than from any one else."

With his money he was liberal, but not at all in a conspicuous way. His giving was constant, but it was very often to individuals and not usually in such large single sums as to attract general attention. It was the result of personal interest and thoughtfulness rather than that mere payment of tribute which rich men feel it their duty to make.

In conversation Colonel Lee was charming; but, of course, the charm can be brought back only as a delightful memory by those who used to hear him; to-day, in fact, there are hardly half a dozen survivors who can recall his talk in its best estate. His chats every Sunday forenoon during the summers at Beverly Farms with Dr. Holmes and his wife, with Mrs. Parkman, with Mrs. Bell, and with Mrs. Whitman, deserved as well to be preserved as much of the famous talk which has been kept fresh in print; but it has all gone irrecoverably. These brilliant people put him at his best; but he liked to talk with any one and he talked well with every one. He was one of those whom one would cross a muddy street to exchange a word with, and would pass on surprised and disappointed if, by a rare chance, something keen or picturesque or entertaining had not been said by the colonel. People used to repeat "what Harry Lee said this morning," and pass from mouth to mouth his "good things." As so often happens with witty sayings, one comes later expecting to glean much where there has been such luxuriance, but gathers hardly anything, finding only a general reminiscence with no memory of particulars. What was said passed with the passing of the incident which called it forth. His talk was often of contemporaneous events, and then it was sure to be fresh and breezy, and not infrequently the breeze came keen from the east. Often it was of the old times, the ancient places, the people long ago dead, the stories and gossip of bygone days. Upon such topics he was discursive and would take all the time that his hearers could give him. His face displayed the infinite pleasure he found in such converse. His knowledge was abundant, accurate, and above all picturesque, and his power of description was remarkably vivid. He seemed to draw pictures of the colonial governors and portraits of the

Indian fighters and Revolutionary soldiers, of the merchants and supercargoes, the ship-captains and the clergymen, and to show how they dressed and walked, how they talked, how they fared in their business ventures, what were their friendships and their partnerships, what their heart burnings and their quarrels among themselves. With equal skill he could replace the demolished houses, rebuild the old streets, and restore the decayed gardens and fences. He seemed to have visited the antique rooms, to have clanged the brazen knockers on the colonial front doors, and tasted the sea-tossed Madeira or the Indian rum, liberally dispensed at all hours of the day at the mahogany sideboards, whose foreign carving he delighted to describe. Every descriptive adjective seemed his servant, and in each instance precisely that one which he needed came at his call. Often it was some rare and ancient word which came pricking up dusty with age as though it had been laid away for generations in order to perform a perfect duty in this special case. This was a natural gift, which undoubtedly he had carefully cultivated to a great excellence.

No less skilful was he to observe and describe his contemporaries. Colonel T. W. Higginson says: "His judgments were often whimsical, often unreasonable, but pungent and telling. . . . He was a man too strongly prejudiced to be strictly just, but he was ready to be generous even to opponents." The same gentleman also tells that, when he undertook to edit the Harvard Memorial Biographies, his kinsman was very efficient in helping him to choose the writers, "often summing up the man's character in advance. . . . I should add that in that hour's talk with him about the Memorial Biographies, in speaking of men I did not know, he would often jump up and say, 'This is the way he would walk down State Street'; and after each imitation I would feel acquainted with the man." By his terse and vivid words he could present pictures which others delighted to see, but lacked the capacity or the courage to present. Once upon the occasion of the choice of a new member to fill a vacancy in the Corporation of Harvard University, much preliminary discussion occurred concerning the persons suggested. A list made by Colonel Lee was handed about, with prudent caution but to the infinite entertainment of the privileged few who saw it, and to whom it gave in a few words the salient points concerning

each candidate. To-day perhaps it may be safely published, since the only person now surviving is highly praised :—

1827. EDMUND QUINCY.

Spoiled a horn, but never made a spoon.

1829. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE.

Scholarly, interested in the College, known through the State; but a Unitarian clergyman, as is Dr. Putnam.

WILLIAM GRAY.

Conscientious, public-spirited, bountiful, clear-headed, but works balkily in double harness, especially with the present Fellows.

1835. E. ROCKWOOD HOAR.

Hereditarily fond of the College, strong-minded; but too much like the present Fellows; would swear that black was white, if contraried.

1836. WILLIAM MINOT.

An old-fashioned man of excellent judgment and the loftiest character.

1837. RICHARD H. DANA, Jr.

Sincerely attached to the College, and widely known; not marked by common sense. One of my comrades adds: A happy faculty at making enemies.

1839. SAMUEL ELIOT.

A scholar, experienced educator, disinterested, devoted worker, known as a churchman,—but a cousin of the president.

1840. J. ELLIOT CABOT.

The most accomplished scholar among the graduates not connected with the College; a man of very judicial mind and noble characteristics.

WILLIAM G. RUSSELL.

“Mens sana in corpore sano,” interested in the College; sagacious, judicious.

1841. FRANCIS E. PARKER.

Scholarly, shrewd, friendly to the College; but as his peculiarities are cultivated, his nature dies out.

1843. JOHN LOWELL.

Very eligible,—if an orphan.

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON.

With a reputation strictly national; might be had if wanted.

1844. FRANCIS PARKMAN.

Interested in the College; of extensive literary reputation, of uncertain judgment, but abundant firmness.

1849. MARTIN BRIMMER.

No want save that of scholarship.

1855. THEODORE LYMAN.

Spirited, lively, but light-headed at times, and a cousin of one of the Fellows.

PHILLIPS BROOKS.

A liberal churchman, an affectionate son of Harvard; fancy that his talent lies chiefly in preaching.

ALEXANDER AGASSIZ.

A scholar, level-headed, disinterested; wise man.

1859. FRANCIS V. BALCH.

Not widely known yet outside his profession; but highly respected, where known, for his wisdom and perfect integrity.

Many brilliant instances of this descriptive faculty are to be found in various papers left by Colonel Lee. There was no "fortemque Gyan, fortemque Cloanthum" in his list of heroes; each one has his own proper distinguishment, done with a quick and clever touch, two or three lively words making a portrait.

The chatty and somewhat garrulous quality of Mr. Lee's talk and of his newspaper writings marks also the speeches and addresses, of which he delivered a great number on occasions political and social. The style was not entirely well fitted for formal use; but with his usual shrewd and just appreciation he dealt it out in that moderate quantity which was eminently agreeable, and always illumined his own remarks with those apt and humorous quotations and those literary allusions of which he had an endless store. He wrote in the same vein in which he talked and spoke. But as he talked better than he spoke, so he spoke better than he wrote. In his writing there seemed a certain fragmentary character. His thoughts succeeded too rapidly, so that not infrequently a single sentence held too many suggestions and allusions, became complex, and had to be read twice. He never had his pen long in hand before he had also an imaginary auditor before him, and thereupon he instinctively allowed himself those liberties which one may take in speaking, when aided by facial expression and inflection, but which are apt to disfigure writing. He was conscious of this failing in style, and perhaps it was for this reason that he rarely made any sustained effort in literature. Indeed, the article in the "Atlantic Monthly" on

Mrs. Kemble and his contribution to the "Harvard Book" are the chief papers which he left behind him. Most of his newspaper writing, however, on political and other contemporary matters was of an excellence rare in those days, always with "snap" and "go" in abundance. But such work has to be served hot, read the day it is written, and is usually but a cold dish when the event to which it relates is recalled with difficulty.

In one direction he was excelled by no person within memory. When Lord Campbell's "Lives of the Lord Chancellors" appeared, the living Lords declared that it added to the terrors of death to think that their biographies might be written by his Lordship. It might have been said in Boston, *e converso*, that it diminished the terrors of death to think that one's obituary might be written by Colonel Lee. This function of an "Old Mortality" in the newspapers may not seem altogether attractive, but it really became so when done with such gracious charm as Colonel Lee gave to it. He held a picturesque memory of each departed acquaintance, had a kindly appreciation of his good qualities, and was animated by sympathy for those who would wish him to be pleasantly remembered. Accordingly, he always drew a striking portrait, gave praise which seemed not less just and sincere than generous, and warmed all with genuine feeling. For men and women, for the lowly as well as the highly placed, Colonel Lee loyally used this rare faculty. He ranged from the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop down to "old Logan," the negro waiter whose woolly locks and kindly, respectable, and respectful demeanor made him really a prominent feature in the Boston of fifty years ago. In speaking of what he wrote, one should not forget his caustic review of Dr. Hale's "Story of Massachusetts"; it was a keen, sarcastic bit of work, which would have done honor to the pen of Lord Macaulay or of Francis Jeffrey.

Of Colonel Lee's tastes, next to matters theatrical, or perhaps not second even to that passion, came his great love for the country. Too much concerned in active and social life to bury himself in remote rural regions, he found his pleasure in such estates as in his day lay within a dozen miles of Boston. He had a quite extensive knowledge concerning the old places of this kind. Much of his own life was passed in Brookline, where he first built and occupied a brick house

on an estate which had been bought by himself and his father. This was a very charming spot, on the southerly slope of a hill, with an abundance of fine trees and an old-fashioned garden. Upon it had stood "the old mansion house in which was born Susannah Boylston, the mother of President Adams." In 1838 the ancient house was replaced by another, still standing, and described by Mr. Lee as "a fine specimen of the country house of the provincial era, with its ample fireplaces, well-wrought panelling, arched and pilastered alcoves, wide and easy staircases, carved balustrades, etc." Here lived "the famous Dr. Zabdiel Boylston, who was mobbed, and afterward honored, in this country and England, for introducing inoculation for smallpox. He was the uncle of John Adams." This history endeared the place to Colonel Lee, and he still owned it at the time of his death, though during his later years he occupied another house in the neighborhood, which had belonged to his wife's mother, and where he had sufficient scope to exercise his tastes for landscape gardening and horticulture.

Memoirists often find it wise to forget to mention the personal appearance and the manners of their heroes, but there is no such embarrassment in the case of Colonel Lee. He was very fine looking, tall, of vigorous form, and carrying himself well. He fortunately escaped too great regularity of feature; but if the sculptor would not have selected him to be perpetuated in marble, the painter would have desired no better subject for his canvas. His features were strong and manly, full of expression, and varying in sympathy with the mood of the moment. Sometimes he was thoughtful, but more often, in conversation, humor enlivened his face. Nearly always one saw plainly a mingling of shrewdness which would not be easily deceived, with kindness which would be readily moved. Yet he was quite capable of sterner aspect on occasions which called for it. His bearing was simple but very distinguished. No one ever looked more fully the gentleman, and his manners were those of the born aristocrat, and of a certain courtliness which seems to belong to bygone days. He looked as the best type of English gentleman ought to look, according to the dearly cherished ideals of the literature which we used to read in our youth;—"an English gentleman in America," as has also been said of George Washington, without prejudice to the

entire Americanism either of General Washington or of Colonel Lee. At the risk of being charged with triviality, it may be added that he was a very well-dressed man, being faultlessly neat, and not of the class of those who conceive that the descendant of a line of gentlemen gains thereby the privilege of being a sloven. In his costume he evinced his dramatic skill, for he appreciated his own appearance and character and may be said to have dressed his own part in life to perfection. Only in one respect was he ever false to the dramatic proprieties; by his personal appearance he should have been a prominent member of some congregation of High Church Episcopalians. But in excuse for this short-coming upon his part, it must be remembered that in his early days churches of this creed were as yet without the cachet of fashionable society in Boston, and with his family connections he could not be otherwise than a Unitarian. Indeed, with his humorous extravagance in statement, he used to allege that any New Englander who was not a Unitarian must have some defect in his intellectual make-up. He himself was a church-goer, and should be described as a devout man, at least as devotion goes among Unitarians, though he was very liberal in his ideas. In the early days when Ralph Waldo Emerson was still anathema for all Christians, scarcely excepting even advanced Unitarians, Mr. Lee was not afraid to be ranked among his admirers. It was also largely through his efforts that the use of the Music Hall was secured for Theodore Parker, when that quasi-divine was preaching on Sundays a sort of secular sermon which shocked the good Unitarians as much as their religious discourses shocked the good Orthodox. The story cannot now be recovered in exact form, but the substance was that the majority of the proprietors of the Hall, then newly constructed, was strongly opposed to this use of it. Prominent in this majority was Mr. Lee's own uncle, Mr. Thomas Lee; but by some skilful manœuvre Mr. Lee, who owned only one share, brought it about that the minority conquered the majority; and thereafter the people of the "new light" gathered regularly on the sacred day to listen to the addresses of a very good and very eloquent man.

About two years before his death Colonel Lee retired from the firm of Lee, Higginson & Co. His last expression of interest in public affairs was in opposition to the war with poor

old Spain, which seemed to him needless, easily avoidable, and not much to the honor of a powerful nation. He fortunately escaped, in his declining days, any prolonged period of physical debility, and his intellectual faculties stayed by him to the end. He died on the twenty-fourth day of November, 1898. His funeral was from the stone church on the hill in Brookline, about a mile from his house, and a notable gathering of relatives and friends gave striking token of the affection and respect which he had justly inspired.

MEMOIR

OF

GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR.

BY NATHANIEL PAINE AND G. STANLEY HALL.

IN preparing this memoir the committee to whom it was assigned have had in mind the fact that Senator Lodge has already made a communication to the Society in commemoration of Senator Hoar, and that his public career has been characterized by many of his colleagues in the special services held by the Senate of the United States and the House of Representatives, before the Massachusetts Legislature, and also in no less than forty-seven hundred editorials in as many American newspapers, which have been collected; therefore the committee will confine themselves for the most part to Mr. Hoar's private life as known to those who saw the most of him in and about Worcester.

George Frisbie Hoar was the son of Samuel and Sarah Sherman Hoar, and was born at Concord, Massachusetts, August 29, 1826. He graduated at Harvard University in the class of 1846, and in 1849 became a resident of Worcester. In his Autobiography he says: "I chose Worcester as a place to live in for the reason that that city and county were the strongholds of the new anti-slavery party, to which cause I was devoted with all my heart and soul." One of his first public speeches was at an anti-slavery meeting in the City Hall of Worcester, at which Judge Charles Allen presided. On coming to Worcester he became a member of the Worcester Bar, and three years later entered into partnership with Hon. Emory Washburn. Later he was a law partner of the late Attorney-General Devens and J. Henry Hill.

He very soon showed an interest in municipal affairs, and was twice nominated for Mayor of Worcester, but declined to accept the nomination. He took an active part in the politics

of the time, and for several years was chairman of the county committee. In 1852 he was elected a representative from Worcester to the General Court, was State Senator in 1857, and made chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

His fellow citizens highly appreciated his ability and statesmanlike qualities, and in 1868 made him a Member of Congress, where he served until the Massachusetts Legislature elected him to the United States Senate in 1877, of which body he was a member until his death, September 30, 1904.

Very soon after settling in Worcester he became interested in its literary and educational institutions, which interest he maintained until his death.

In August, 1852, he presided at a meeting of those interested in forming a society for the benefit of the young men of the city, which was organized under the name of "The Young Men's Library Association," and was a prominent factor in Worcester literary life for many years. Mr. Hoar was chosen vice-president of the new society, and from 1853 to 1856 was its president. In the latter year, this society was united with the Worcester Lyceum, an association founded in 1829 for the purpose of conducting a course of lectures during the winter months. He was president of the Library Association at the time the union was effected, and took great interest in its consummation. It was the Lyceum and Library Association that was largely instrumental in the establishment of the Free Public Library of Worcester. With his usual public spirit, Mr. Hoar started a subscription for the support of this library, and was a director from 1862 to 1867 and president in 1866-1867.

He was a member of the first board of directors of the "Free Institute of Industrial Science," now the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and remained a member of the board of trustees until his death.

Though a young man, only twenty-seven years of age, his antiquarian and historical interests caused him to be elected a member of the American Antiquarian Society in 1853, of which he was president from 1884 to 1888, and vice-president from the latter date until his death. His voice was often heard at meetings of the society, and he prepared valuable historical and antiquarian papers which were published in the Proceedings. Representing the Antiquarian Society, he took an active part in 1896-1897 in the return to this country of the Bradford

manuscript, "The Log of the Mayflower." Among the papers presented by him were "President Garfield's New England Ancestry," in October, 1881; "Obligations of New England to the County of Kent," in April, 1885; and "The Connecticut Compromise," April, 1902. He retained his interest in the society until his death, and in his last illness expressed the hope that he might be able to prepare one more paper which he had in mind for its Proceedings.

He was chosen a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society in November, 1886, and was always interested in its objects, and attended meetings whenever his duties at Washington would permit. He often made remarks at the meetings, besides preparing special papers. One of the most important of these was on "Possible Changes in the Course of History." He also prepared a memoir of Judge Horace Gray, and in May, 1901, spoke at some length on the return of the Bradford manuscript.

Upon the incorporation of Clark University, in 1887, he was selected by the founder as one of the trustees, and was at once chosen vice-president of the board. Upon the death of the founder, he became president of the board, and held this office at the time of his death. It was through his instrumentality that Dr. G. Stanley Hall was selected as its president, and brought to Worcester from the Johns Hopkins University, where for eight years he had held a professorship.

Mr. Hoar always took a deep interest in the affairs of the University, to which he contributed a large number of books and pamphlets, and was an earnest advocate of the policy of advanced academic work and original research. Upon the death of the founder, he cheerfully assumed the chief burden of the very grave problem involved in his will. It was chiefly through his agency that the estate was finally settled in the interests of the University, — the will given a clear and legal interpretation according to the founder's purpose, — a collegiate department established, and the Hon. Carroll D. Wright brought from the head of the Labor Bureau at Washington to the presidency of the undergraduate department, in which Senator Hoar before his death took a very deep interest. His own addresses at the inauguration of President Hall in 1889, and of President Wright in 1902, will always be remembered for their earnestness and breadth of view by all who heard or

read them. Of all the institutions in Worcester that enjoyed the benefit of his counsels and his services, none has occasion to remember them with profounder gratitude than the University.

Mr. Hoar's scholarship and his literary abilities were recognized by several learned bodies. In 1873 the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by William and Mary College, followed by the same degree from Amherst College in 1879, from Yale University in 1885, and from his Alma Mater, Harvard University, in 1886. Mr. Hoar was a member of the famous Saturday Club of Boston, having as his associates many eminent men like Agassiz, Emerson, Lowell, Longfellow, Prescott, Dana, and Adams.

In April, 1901, the Rufus Putnam Memorial Association was formed to purchase the homestead of General Putnam at Rutland, Massachusetts. Of the work done here, Senator Hoar was the moving spirit from its inception until his death. By his own exertions he obtained subscriptions sufficient to pay for the property, and made a large collection of colonial furniture, not only from this country, but from England, and personally conducted its installation in the various rooms of the old homestead. Thus this association, which indirectly grew out of Mr. Hoar's memorable address at Marietta, Ohio, commemorating General Putnam's great achievement of opening the Northwest, was entirely his work, and one of his favorite recreations the last few summers of his life was to make frequent visits to Rutland with companies of his friends.

In 1902, upon Mr. Hoar's initiative, the Worcester County Devens Statue Commission was incorporated, naming him as the first member of the commission, of which he remained chairman until his death. He took the liveliest interest in this object up to the time of his death, and in his last illness expressed regret that he could not live to see the statue completed and placed in position in front of the Worcester Court House.

One of Senator Hoar's marked traits of character was his passionate love of country life, and the great enjoyment he derived from drives and trolley rides with his friends to visit favorite points. Among these should be mentioned Asnebumskit Hill, which he purchased and which he frequently visited. This hill is the highest land in Worcester County, with the exception of Mount Wachusett and Little Wachusett, and it

commands a fine view of Worcester and the surrounding country. He purchased Asnebumskit, as he said, to own a part of the horizon. Another favorite excursion was to Redemption Rock in Westminster, upon which was placed a tablet with the inscription, "On this rock, May 2, 1676, was made the agreement for the ransom of Mrs. Mary Rowlandson of Lancaster between John Hoar of Concord and the Indians." He knew intimately all of even the out-of-the-way roads within convenient driving distance of Worcester, and of every township in the county and of many dwellings had interesting personal reminiscences.

His afternoon drives were to Rutland, Auburn, Sutton, Millbury, while the trolley rides of which he came to be very fond extended farther — to Spencer, Southbridge, Oxford, Clinton, Lancaster, and Marlboro. Occasionally longer excursions involving one or two nights spent away from home were taken with a chosen few. Concord, Lexington, Monadnock, Ashfield, and Deerfield were among these. He had been retained as counsel by nearly every town in the county, and as he grew old was fond of visiting graveyards and recalling those he had known. On his excursions he desired invariably to be host, and only occasionally by strategy were his friends enabled to bear their own share of the expenses. It seemed often a positive passion with him to do favors for, and even to give little pleasures to, his friends. To this end he often seemed to spare no pains, and gave great thought, and sometimes made preparations long in advance, to bestow a favor that would be most cherished.

To those who accompanied him in these frequent excursions, he was not only the most delightful companion, giving his marvellous conversational powers full sway, but he often seemed to enter into the enjoyment of the moment with an abandon that was a characteristic expression of the perennial youthfulness of his nature. Such excursions, too, were frequently an opportunity for discussing practical problems and doing committee work with others, and also of enlisting their interest in projects he had at heart. Up to within a few days of his final illness, he found great pleasure and recreation in such excursions, interspersed as they often were by colloquies with residents along the routes, all of whom he knew, and most of the older of whom knew him.

He often spoke of his finances and of his limited resources, and could not understand why men are often so secretive about their financial matters. He always made full and complete returns to the assessors, and declared that his best investments were made when he paid his taxes. He subscribed, and often with surprising generosity for a man of his means, to nearly every worthy cause that was presented. He made no charges for addresses or political speeches, and was content to have his travelling expenses paid, but often indifferent even about that.

His delight in country life and his enjoyment of nature, his rare fondness for birds, and, entirely unmusical as he was, his passion for listening to their singing, were very prominent traits of his character.

He was a great friend of children and young people, and often carried about quarters and half-dollars fresh from the mint to give to those he met.

His manner of life was very simple ; his love of literature of the best the English language afforded was a marked characteristic, and coupled with his love of nature made him a most genial companion, to which those who were honored with his friendship will bear witness. He was a great lover of books, and it was in his library that he most enjoyed himself, and where he spent many quiet and restful hours. He enjoyed showing his rare books to friends who were interested in them. In speaking of his way of living he once said, "I have been in my day an extravagant collector of books, and have a library which you would like to see and which I should like to show you." Many of the most valuable books are enriched by the addition of autograph letters of the authors, and in these he took especial pride. His familiarity with English literature and history made him at home in London in a way that often surprised his American fellow travellers.

A man of great ability, and one who received the highest honors from the State and nation, yet to the humblest of his friends he was on such good terms of fellowship that one could not but feel at ease in his company. With a delightful conversational power and a most remarkable memory that could at once call to mind words of wisdom or of humor from the best in English literature, his society was a pleasure and an inspiration to those privileged and honored by his friendship.

Owing to Senator Hoar's good taste and his choice command of good English, he was often called upon to furnish inscriptions for monuments and public places. For instance, when the new Court House in Worcester was built, he was called upon to furnish fitting lines to be placed over an arch in the main entrance, and he suggested the following, which was adopted: "Here speaketh the conscience of the State restraining the individual will."

The inscription on his father's monument in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Concord, Massachusetts, as furnished by Mr. Hoar, is: —

"He was long one of the most eminent lawyers and best beloved citizens of Massachusetts. A safe counsellor and kind neighbor, a Christian gentleman. He had a dignity that commanded the respect, and a sweetness and modesty that won the affection of all men. He practised an economy that never wasted, and a liberality that never spared. Of proved capacity for the highest offices, he never avoided obscure duties. He never sought station or eminence, and never shrank from positions of danger or obloquy. His days were made happy by public esteem and private affection. To the last moment of his long life he preserved his clear intellect unimpaired, and fully conscious of its approach met death with the perfect assurance of immortal life."

Another, upon John Prescott, is as follows: —

"Here with his children about him lies John Prescott, founder of Lancaster and first settler of Worcester County. Born at Standish, Lancashire, England; died at Lancaster, Massachusetts, Dec. 1681. Inspired by the love of liberty and the fear of God, this stout-hearted pioneer, forsaking the pleasant vales of England, took up his abode in the unbroken forest and encountered wild beast and savage to secure freedom for himself and his posterity. His faith and virtues have been inherited by many descendants who in every generation have well served the State in war, in literature, at the bar, in the pulpit, in public life, and in Christian homes."

It has been sometimes said that Senator Hoar's services in Congress were not of a practical nature. As an illustration of his ability and efficiency in bringing forward practical questions for the consideration of Congress, we append the following list of bills which he drafted and of which he secured the passage in Congress, with a reference to other official services rendered by him: —

Presidential Succession Bill.

National Bankruptcy Bill.

Electoral Commission Bill and Service on Commission.

Bill for Settlement of Southern Claims. Ten years' service on such committee.

Bills for relief of Southern Colleges and for losses during Civil War.

Chairman Judiciary Committee for fourteen years. Every bill passed by Congress examined and approved by him during that time.

Author of so-called Sherman Trust Bill.

Author of Bureau Education Bill.

Author of Eads Jetty Bill.

Bill Limiting the Franchise in the Philippine Islands by which great frauds were defeated.

Bill for Relief of Educational Institutions from tax of 15 % on legacy. Secured repeal Civil Tenure Bill.

Bill establishing salaries of U. S. Judiciary.

Other evidence might be added, if necessary, that he was often of assistance to others in preparing important bills.

For many years several of the ablest American newspapers were frequently outspoken in their criticism of his public acts. One of the remarkable incidents in the period following his death is the fact that journals like the Chicago Tribune, the New York Evening Post, the Springfield Republican, and the Boston Herald seemed to vie with each other in glorifying his memory. Says the former, August 19:—

“To-day, as in the past, calumny loves to besmirch the reputations of public men. Senator Hoar is one of those she has never dared to attack. No one has ever ventured even to insinuate a suspicion of his integrity or sincerity. Public life has not been a mine of wealth for him. As he said a year ago, if he had never entered it and had kept to his profession, he would have been well off, instead of having only a trifle to leave his heirs. But when he bids farewell to earth, he will leave a possession which the gold of all the multi-millionaires cannot buy,—the fame of having served his country long and well, of having taken his moral principles into politics with him to guide his course, of having been true to his ideals, no matter what the odds were against him, and of having stood up bravely to rebuke the party he loved when he thought it was in the wrong.”

Mr. Hoar was a religious man, very broad and liberal in his views, and tolerant of the religious views of others. One of

his utterances, which may well be quoted here, was this: "I have no faith in fatalism, in destiny, in blind force. I believe in God, the living God, in the American people who do not bow the neck or bend the knee to any other, and who desire no other to bow the neck or bend the knee to them. I believe, finally, that whatever clouds may darken the horizon, the world is growing better, that to-day is better than yesterday, and to-morrow will be better than to-day." He was a regular attendant at church, and had very strong convictions as to the duty and necessity of it. In one of his published addresses he said: "There is, in my judgment, no more commanding public duty than attendance at church on Sunday. . . . Let there be one place and one hour devoted to quiet, from which the world is shut out, as it is shut out on a long voyage at sea."

The two religious doctrines to which he held almost passionately were the belief in God and in a future life. Many times on excursions with his friends, especially in his later years, he would revert to these topics, ask their opinions, and usually in the end express his own with very great positiveness. These appeared to be the fundamental articles of his creed, and it was hard for him to see how any one could in any degree doubt them.

Bravely as he used to say that he did not fear growing old, he had not taken into account the loss of relatives and friends by death and its consequent loneliness. In an address given several years ago before a society of gentlemen at Worcester, he said: —

"The greatest penalty of growing old is the loss of the friends of youth. Dying to a brave man, certainly to a brave old man, is in the death of others, not in his own. It is this which alike gives age its terror, and is the chief reconciler and consoler as the end of life comes on. When the voices that were its music are silent, it's well that the ears grow dumb. When the faces which were their delight have vanished, it is well that the eyes grow dim. In some rare examples of old men, too, this is largely compensated by that which, except health of body and mind, is the best gift of God to man, — a large capacity for friendship, which takes in and welcomes the new generations as they come."¹

¹ From a centennial address entitled "Old Age and Immortality," before the Worcester Fire Society, January 21, 1893.

Senator Gorman, of Maryland, in his eulogy of Mr. Hoar, says : —

“ He was a partisan without rancor, an antagonist without bitterness, a friend without reservation and conditions, a conqueror without vengeance, a loser without resentment.”

Senator Lodge's resolution contains the following : —

“ His life was given to the service of his country and of his fellow-men. For forty years he was one of those who guided and watched over the fortunes of the republic. His achievements are written in the history of the United States. Patriot and statesman, orator and scholar, a lawyer, a jurist, and a great senator and leader of men. . . . His abilities were commanding, his ideals noble, his conduct of life followed the loftiest standards. Pure of heart, stainless in honor, tender in his affections, fearless and unswerving in the path of duty, unfaltering in his loyalty to friends and to country, his life will be an example and an inspiration to the generations yet to be. He has died at the summit of his great career. He met death with the serene courage which had never failed him in the trials of life, surrounded by all that should accompany old age, — honor, love, obedience, troops of friends. So he passed over, and all the trumpets sounded on the other side.”

MEMOIR

OF

JOHN S. BRAYTON.

BY WILLIAM W. CRAPO.

JOHN SUMMERFIELD BRAYTON, son of Israel and Kezia (Anthony) Brayton, was born in Swansea, Bristol County, Massachusetts, on December 3, 1826, and died at his home in the city of Fall River, Massachusetts, October 30, 1904.

His grandfather, John Brayton, was a pioneer of Methodism in southeastern Massachusetts, and it was in honor of the Rev. John Summerfield, a distinguished Methodist preacher of New England in the thirties, that Mr. Brayton was named.

He was descended from Francis Brayton who, coming from England, settled in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1643, and every branch of his ancestry was of early New England stock.

Mr. Brayton's father was a farmer, and it was on the farm, engaged in the active work of cultivating the soil and tending the cattle, that his early boyhood was spent. It was then that he formed the love of hard and unremitting labor, and also the charm of country life and agricultural pursuits to which he devoted the limited leisure of a busy life far removed in its interests from the cultivation of the soil. In his later years he took much pleasure and comfort in the large farms which he maintained in Somerset, visiting them almost daily and taking pride in all that was produced from them.

As a boy he attended the district school near his home and in Fall River, and by his own efforts acquired sufficient knowledge to enable him in turn to act as a teacher. Subsequently he attended Pierce's Academy at Middleboro, one of the excellent country academies which in the first half of the last century deserved a high reputation. Subsequently he prepared for college at the University Grammar School in Providence, entering Brown University in 1847 and graduating with honor in 1851.



John S. Bragdon.

After graduation Mr. Brayton studied law in the office of Thomas D. Eliot of New Bedford, and subsequently finished his legal education in the Dane Law School of Harvard College. He was admitted to the Suffolk County Bar, August 8, 1853, entering at once upon the practice of law in Fall River. For fifteen years he followed his chosen profession, gaining the confidence of his fellow-citizens and of the business community.

He acted as the first City Solicitor of Fall River in 1854, and continued to hold the office until 1857, when he resigned. In 1856 he represented the city in the General Court. In 1857 he was elected as the Clerk of the Courts of Bristol, receiving a nomination from both parties and the unanimous endorsement of the Bar of the County. He continued to act as Clerk of the Courts for seven years, declining a re-election in 1864. He then resumed the general practice of law, forming a partnership with James M. Morton, now one of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court.

Mr. Brayton during all his life took an intelligent interest in political matters, being a loyal republican from the foundation of the party. He served as a member of the Governor's Council in 1866, 1867, 1868, 1879, and 1880, under Governor Bullock, Governor Talbot, and Governor Long.

It was, however, not through the exercise of his profession of law or through his faithful service as a public officer, but through the marvellously successful administration of large business interests intimately connected with the prosperity and advance of his home city, that he became pre-eminently the leading man of his locality and the pivotal figure in Fall River's financial and industrial history.

In 1868 Mr. Brayton formally withdrew from the practice of his profession, and entered upon the full management of the large estate of his sister, the widow of Bradford Durfee, one of the leading business men of Fall River, who had contributed largely to the development of his native city, accumulating a large property which was actively employed in various local industrial enterprises. To the faithful and conscientious administration of this large property, and of the almost numberless industrial enterprises which an ever-increasing wealth brought under his supervision, he devoted the remainder of his life. A partial list of the executive offices which he

filled, not perfunctorily but with intense and conscientious fidelity, gives some idea of his pre-eminent ability as a business man.

In 1864 Mr Brayton organized the First National Bank, serving as its active president until his death. In 1887 the B. M. C. Durfee Safe Deposit and Trust Company was organized, and Mr. Brayton became its president and continued to act as such until his death. In 1865, with his brother and nephew, he built the large Durfee Mills, and from 1872 until his death acted as president of the corporation. At the time of his death, and for many years prior thereto, he was the president of the American Linen Company, the Fall River Manufactory, the Granite, Mechanics, Border City, and Troy Mills, and a director in many other Fall River corporations, as well as in the Old Colony Railroad and the Old Colony Steamboat Company.

At an earlier date he was largely interested in an executive capacity with the American Print Works and the Fall River Iron Works, with their numerous contributory and allied interests, and also served as the president of the Fall River Machine Company, the Metacomet Mills, the Anawan Mills, and the Fall River Gas Works Company.

By temperament and habit Mr. Brayton was conservative in business affairs. In originating new enterprises he was extremely cautious to inquire with much painstaking interest as to their probable outcome before he ventured to enter upon them. In any business in which he was concerned he always looked after details, not through distrust of the officials in charge, but because he desired conscientiously to inform himself, and to be able when necessary to give the deciding word. Cautious and painstaking as he was, he was none the less broad-minded and considerate. With wealth beyond that of his fellow-citizens, he was always unostentatious and unobtrusive, scrupulously upright, public-spirited, philanthropic, and generous not only in gifts for the promotion of the public welfare but no less so in multiplied benevolence of a private nature. At the time when the fortunes of Fall River were under a cloud and the outlook was dark, and many men of less resources were forced to extremes in order to tide over seemingly unsurmountable difficulties, Mr. Brayton, notwithstanding his extreme conservatism and hesitancy to assume risks,

none the less by the careful use of the vast resources which he controlled, came to the rescue.

His business cares, however, did not diminish his sympathy with the higher forms of human culture, nor prevent him from engaging in philanthropic, literary, and historical activities. Especially deep was his interest in the educational welfare of his home city and in the larger educational interests of the country. To the construction of a magnificent High School building which his sister gave to the city of Fall River in memory of her son Bradford M. C. Durfee, he gave unremitting and careful supervision for several years, continuing his personal interest and oversight of the development of the school during his life, and helping many deserving young men to the means which would enable them to obtain a higher education.

In 1893 his Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, and from 1898 until his death he was a Fellow of Brown University. For eighteen years (1882-1900) he was also a Trustee of Amherst College.

Descended from Methodist stock, his religious life was for the most part identified with the Congregational faith, yet his benefactions to religious and philanthropic institutions were not limited by denominational lines, being inspired with a broad and intelligent perception of the good in all sincere effort directed to the uplifting of humanity. He was a liberal supporter of many weak churches, both at home and in distant places. Especially to the hospital of his home city which in 1885 he assisted in founding and of which he was president, did he furnish liberal support and personal service.

Mr. Brayton's interest in local history was one of the main delights of his leisure time. He cultivated this taste in every possible way, and was recognized as the most trustworthy historian of the locality in which his life was spent. The personality of public men intensely interested him; and one of his hobbies was the keeping of a record book, always at hand, in which he recorded the birth years of hundreds of men in public life, and also of friends and men of local prominence.

He had an acquaintance with the antiquities of southeastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island probably beyond that of any other individual, and delighted in discovering hidden matters of interest connected with the early history of New

England. He was often called upon to deliver historical addresses; and the substantial contributions to historical information which he thus made deserve preservation in permanent form.

Mr. Brayton was president of the Old Colony Historical Society, and a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and of the Massachusetts Historical Society, being elected a member of the latter in 1898.

Mr. Brayton married, November 27, 1855, Sarah Jane Tinkham, daughter of Enoch and Rebecca (Williams) Tinkham, of Middleboro, who survives him. Three children of this marriage also survive: John Summerfield Brayton, Jr., of Fall River; Mary Brayton Nichols, wife of Dr. Charles L. Nichols, of Worcester; and Harriet H. Brayton, of Fall River.